

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
REAL AND PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY

REAL and PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY,
124, Oxford-street.
Office Hours—9 to 5; and in the evening on
Mondays and Saturdays, from 7 to 9.
This Company, with a view to arrange the EASIEST and MOST
CONVENIENT manner for borrowing sums of money, will, from
this date, advance to those requiring temporary accommodation
upon the undermentioned securities, viz.:—
Mortgage
Second Mortgage

Personal
Farming Properties, Cattle, &c.
Promissory Notes
Bills of Sale
Certificates, Merchandise
Reversionary Interests, &c., &c.,

at the following scale of repayments, if required:—

Loans of	By instalments of
£500	£2 0 0 weekly
300	1 10 0 "

200	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...
100	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...
50	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	...
30	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	...
20	...	...	...	...	0 3 0	...
10	...	...	...	...	0 2 6	...

Monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged.
 The Company will also advance upon buildings in course
 erection, and are purchasers of land, house property, stocks,
 trade, and all classes of merchandise.

Prompt attention to all communications may be depended upon as the utmost privacy observed.
 Offices, 23th November, 1882.

THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (LIMITED).
 ADVANCE MONEY on security of Freehold Property
 current rates of interest, repayable at fixed period or by instalments.

ALFRED CHANDLER, Secretary.

OFFICES, 141 and 143, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

M. MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

UNION, LOAN, MORTGAGE, AND DISCOUNT COMPANY

760, George-street, Haymarket
(First Floor).

MONEY advanced same day as application, without any preliminary expenses, upon **PERSONAL** or other securities.

LOANS granted upon **SECOND** mortgage.

upon the Equity of Redemption of Mortgages.

MONEY advanced upon ALLOTMENTS or sections of city or town lots, or upon lots in
LOANS granted upon (subdivided or intact) suburban or state, or upon HOUSES, COTTAGES, or WORKSHOPS, erected on a DEPOSIT OF DEEDS, freehold or leasehold, for 30 YEARS or any periods, without expense.
MONEY advanced on GENERAL MERCHANDISE, either freehold, or on any other security, by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments, or

Loan.	W. wly Repayment.	Monthly Repayment.
£300	£1 5 0	£3 5 0
200	1 1 6	4 10 0
150	0 16 6	3 8 0
100	0 11 8	2 6 0
75	0 8 4	1 14 0
50	0 4 10	1 4 6
40	0 4 4	0 17 6

30	6 3 1	0 12 6
20	0 2 4	0 10 0

All communications made either person or otherwise treated in the utmost confidence, and will have effect and prompt attention. No costs or charges made whatsoever, if loan or loans are entertained or granted.

For further information apply at the Office of the Secretary, W.M. I. RYAN, Secretary.

THE	HOUSE	IS	BY	CASTLE
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M HOUSE
THE MUTUAL PROVIDENT LAND INVESTING AND
BUILDING SOCIETY
(Limited.)
CAPITAL £50,000
In 5000 Shares of £25 each (with power to increase to £100,000)
Of three series as follows:-
No. 1. Paid-up Shares to bear an additional 1 per cent. per ann.

No. 2. Call Shares of £12 10s paid up, balance in a monthly payments of 5s, to bear an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent p-a on the net profits.

No. 3. Contributing Shares 5s per share on application, 2s 6d share on allotment, and balance in monthly call of 5s share, with participation on profits.

Directors:
Alderman Robert Fowler, J.P., Chairman.

John Starkey, Esq. John Starkey, Esq.
 Frank Senior, Esq. J. P. John Syme Dunlop, Esq.
 Alderman J. F. Smith.
 Bankers :
 The Mercantile Bank of Sydney.
 Valuator :
 R. F. Richardson, Esq. (of Messrs. Richardson and French).
 Manager :
 E. J. Henry.
 Offices :

The first issue of Shares to the extent of one-fifth of the Capital having been taken up, the Directors have authorised another issue of £10,000 at par, for which early application is necessary.

EASTERN SUBURBS MUTUAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered under the Companies Act.

The Liability of Shareholders does not exceed the amount of the Shares.
Capital, £25,000 in 25,000 Shares of £1 each
(with power to increase).
Payable as follows:—5s 6d per share on application, and the
balance in monthly calls of one penny per share.
Directors:
John Cash Neill, Esq., Chairman.
Charles Gerber, Esq. Samuel Thompson, Esq.,
Samuel Edwards, Esq. William Wiley, Esq.

English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, Woolahra.
SOLICITOR: J. Arthur Dowling.
ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR: Herbert S. Thompson.

holders will be held at an early date.
Meanwhile applications for Shares may be made.
The Secretary is in attendance every afternoon, except Saturday,
from 2 to 6, and on Saturday and Monday evenings from 7
9 o'clock.

EDWARD BLUNSUM, Secretary.
Temporary Offices, 32, Queen-street, Woolloomah.

SYDNEY PERMANENT FREEHOLD, LAND
AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—Estable^d 4, 1875. *Reserve*
M. 1875.

IMMEDIATE and Liberal Advances made on **ministry** scrip bank shares, bond warrants, &c., for periods as short as 1 month, bills discounted at slight advances on bank rates.

MONEY TO LEND, in various sums. DAINTRA
and JONES, Solicitors, 87, Elizabeth-street.
LONDON MORTGAGE, LOAN, AND DISCOUNT
BANK.
Interest not deducted from advance required.
109, ELIZABETH-STREET SOUTH (next St. James' School).
OLDEST ESTABLISHED OFFICE IN SYDNEY.
ADVANCES PROMPTLY MADE UPON

ADVANCE YOUR INTERESTS
Bills of Sale (without possession)—the security of one or two
householders, Freehold and Leasehold Properties (no mortgage
cost), P. Notes, Legacies, and any REASONABLE SECURITIES
Repayments to suit convenience.
All communications and interviews held strictly confidential.
FORMS GRATIS. Address **THE SECRETARY.**
Office hours, 9 to 6 p.m.; Monday and Saturday evenings, 6 to 9 p.m.

THE BEST INVESTMENT for your Money,
OVERBORO ESTATE, RANDWICK HEIGHTS.

THE BEST CHANCE to secure an Elevated Site on the
OBERON ESTATE, RANDWICK.
SALE next SATURDAY, on the ground.
BATT, RODD, and FURVES.
THE MOST ROMANTIC SPOT on the
suburban Illawarra Railway LINE is SUTHERLAND
George's River. Secure a half-acre's lease, on Monday, 27
November, at the Rooms, at 90 years' 11. Lilies now ready.
Apply to BATT, RODD, and FURVES, 100, WILSON STREET, SYDNEY.

GELATINE, Satin Ivory, Plush, Velvet, Fringe
Colonial Xmas Cards, at Fuller's Great Exhibition.
OKERON ESTATE, RANDWICK.
FREE TICKETS are now READY
for the 2.30 p.m. TRAM, NEXT SATURDAY.
HATT, BODD, and PURVES.

GIBSON'S REFRIGERATING PAINT
for
IRON, SLATE, OR GLASS.

The following speaks for itself:—
"The glass roof of the Sydney Arcade has been covered with Gibson's Refrigerating Paint, and the result has been a reduction of the temperature within the building to a remarkable extent."

degree, conducing to the comfort and convenience of the
whose business demands their constant attendance there. The
preparation can be recommended to all requiring a cool roof.
" (signed) DAVID MOSKES, Secretary."

Sydney Agents:
B. O. HOLTERMANN and CO.,
674, George-street.

HARDWOOD.—Best Tasmanian for SALE by T. A.

W. WILLIS, 15, Pitt-street
LIME.—Pure Marble LIME, and Dennis' Welsh Fl.
Clay. Marble Lime Company's Depot, 8, King-street.
W. C. FALLICK, Pitt-street, has the largest at-
tached stock of Builders' Ironmongery in the city.
GARDEN Palace—500,000 bricks for sale, on the ground
£1 per 1000. Fallick and Wearing, Australia-st., Newtown
KAUBI PINE, N.Z.—400,000 feet T. and G. Floor

K 6 and 4 in., seasoned. G. F. Mason, Patent Slip wharf.

K AURI PINE, N.Z.—Doors, Sashes, Casements, Mantelpieces, Turnery, Fancy Fickets, 4, 4½, & 5 ft. Mason.

K AURIPINE, N. Z.—Architraves, Skirting, Mouldings, Shelving, R. Wbda., ½ and ¾ ft. G. F. Mason.

K AURI PINE, N. Z.—300,000 feet Deck and Shingles. Planks, all sizes, seasoned. G. F. Mason.

K AURI PINE, N. Z.—400,000 feet 4, 2, 1½, 1, 2, 2

JAMES SANDY AND CO., Oil and Colour Merchant
Paperhangings, Brushware, &c., 271, George-street.
BBRITISH PLATE GLASS.
JAMES SANDY AND CO., 271, George-street.
SHEET GLASS, all sizes and weights.
JAMES SANDY AND CO., 271, George-street.
THE MOST ROMANTIC SPOT ON THE

Suburban Milwaukee Railway LINK is SUTHERLAND
George's River. Secure a 99 years' lease, on Monday, 27th
November, at the Rooms, at half-past 11. Litho. now ready.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

GELATINE, Satin Ivory, Plush, Velvet, Fringed
Colonial Xmas Cards, at Fuller's Great Exhibition.

PURCHASE YOUR FURNITURE at the Royal
Furnishing Arcade. Read the advertisement, next 1.

ny au/la news-page1

General Merchandise

DOWDY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Safety for children.—In measles, diphtheria, scarlatina, and many infantile maladies, no safer or more effectual remedies can be prescribed than these medicines. The ointment should be well rubbed in.

upon the throat. Sold at n, NEW OXFORD-STREET, W. L. G.
n, and all chemists.

MARSHALL'S Tonic Nervine cures drunkenness by
destroying alcoholic craving, 46d. Marshall Bros., Market-st.
UGH WHILE YOU CAN! Because, after taking
Dr. Thompson's American **COLTSFOOT COUGH LINCTUS**,
will not be able to cough. Price, 1s. Sold by all chemists
and druggists, wholesale by all wholesale houses, and the Sole

for the Austrian colonies. WASHINGTON H. SOUL,
117, Pitt-street, next to Punch's Hotel.

KILL THE INSECTS AND THEIR EGGS with
Clayton and Co.'s Great American Insect Extremicator.
In time, with full directions, is, in 3d, and in large box, is
sold every where, and by the sole agent, WASHINGTON H.
177, Pitt-street, next to Punch's Hotel.

CLAYTON AND CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE, an emollient

and healing preparation for chapped hands. It softens and
the skin. Price, 5d; by post 10d. WASHINGTON H.
177 Pitt-street, Agent. Sold everywhere.

CLAYTON and CO.'S COUGH LOZENGES are
wonderfully curative for coughs, and all bronchial com-
plaints. Price, 18 cents (9d) per box, by post is 3d. W. H.
177 Pitt-street, agent for New South Wales. Sold everywhere.

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN—CLAYTON and CO.'S

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S TOILET POWDER.—CO.'S Millicent Toilet Powder is guaranteed free from deleterious compound, and is the best article for either the ladies' or children's toilet table. Price, 4d each packet.
MILINGTON H. SOUL, 177, Pitt-street, next Punch's Hotel.

PILLS FOR FEMALES.—Dr. Conquest's, 2s, by post 4d; Dr. Warner's Steel and Pennyroyal, is 6d, by post is; Dr. Hooper's, is, by post is 3d; Nurse Lilly's, is, by post is 6d; Dr. Welch's (Kearney's), 2s 8d, by post, 3s 3d. Postage paid.

THE MATCHLESS PAIN-KILLING CREAM is the best assistant in removing Colds and Coughs, rheumatism and other plasters unnecessary; and for recent attacks of rheumatism, or Pain from Bruises, Sprains, and Lumbago, it is "miraculous" in its curative powers. It is used at the hydrostatic institution in England by the chief physician.

is. WASHINGTON H. SOUL, 117, Pitt-street, near
o's Hotel.

DEDICATED LOZENGES and JUJUBES at 3d per
oz., viz.:—Black Currant, Cough, Ipecacuanha, Paragoric,
tablets, Tolu, Cayenne, Ginger, Rose, Gelatin, Peppermint,
sader, Liquorice, Lemon, Coltsfoot, Anised, Chlorate of
h (for ulcerated throat), Musk, and others. Carbon
gum, for the breath, 6d oz. **CLAYTON and CO.'s** Glycerine
for the throat, 6d oz. **CLAYTON and CO.'s** Glycerine
for the throat, 6d oz.

WASHINGTON H. SOUL,
Pitt-street, next Punch's Hotel.
BRAHAM'S PILLS (Dandelion) positively remove all
danger from the liver and kidneys. 454, George-street.

THE MOST ROMANTIC SPOT ON THE
Suburban Milwaukee Railway LINE is SUTHERLAND,
near the River. Secure a 90 years' lease, on Monday 27th
member, at the Rooms, at half-past 11. Lithos. now ready.
NICHOLSON and WRENCH

GENERAL NOTICE.—The HERALD can be obtained from the following news-vendors, who are authorised to receive advertisements:—

... and Gatch	...	353, George-street
Lee	...	George-street, opposite Royal Hotel
	...	84, Queen-street.

... ..	115, King-street East
... ..	William and Yarrow and Stanley streets
... ..	Post-office, Pymont
... ..	Oxford-street
... ..	90, Central Oxford-street
... ..	794, George-street
... ..	1, Campbell-street, near A. J. S. Bank
... ..	140, Oxford-street, next Commercial

Cooper ...	Opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Giesle Road, and Railway Bridge, Parramatta- street.
Ellis ...	205, George-street West
Mail Company ...	Railway and other Stations
Foster ...	144, William-street and Castlereagh- street.
Hoeder ...	Fitt-street South

Andrews ... 121, Bathurst-street.
 Allan ... 326, Sussex-street.

—————
SUBURBAN.
 W. Barnett, 32, Woolahra, Rushcutter Bay, and Double Bay
 Lennox, Woolahra
 Aberthy ... Paddington.
 West ... Newtown, Cook's River, Camperdown,
 and Darlington

Hinchcliffe	...	Post-office, Waterloo; Alexandria
H. C.	...	Post-office, Botany
Hill	...	Botany Road, Western
Small	...	Balmain
Wms	...	Forest Lodge, Glabe Point
John Deacon	...	Milton's Point, North Shore
Deacon	...	North Shore
John and Son	...	St. Leonards
John H. Turner	...	Concord

Wilton	...	...	Petersham
Wewey	...	...	Newtown
Wiley	...	...	Waverley
Woonsocket	...	...	Canterbury
Wrentham	...	...	Five Dock and Ashmun
Wrentham	...	...	Manly Beach
Wrentham	...	...	Hunter's Hill
Wrentham	...	...	Handwick
Wrentham	...	...	Burwood

Wkins	...	Burwood
Wen	...	Draht Town and Enfield
Howell	...	Gladsville
Johnson	...	Elizabeth-street South, Strawberry Hill
Macdony	...	Mackdonaldtown
...	...	Redmyre
Johnson	...	Ashfield, Summer Hill, and Croydon
Wen	...	Leichhardt

COUNTRY.					
And. Smith					
A. Vider, junr.					
E. W. Fieldhouse					
George Munter					
J. H. Barney					
W. J. Walsh					
M. Lynch					
J. Kelly, Farmington					

James Taylor	000	000	000	000	000
James Taylor	000	000	000	000	000
James Taylor	000	000	000	000	000
A. Vider	000	000	000	000	000
C. T. Coons	000	000	000	000	000
N. Anner	000	000	000	000	000
A. G. Flavell	000	000	000	000	000
A. G. Flavell	000	000	000	000	000
W. Martin	000	000	000	000	000
W. W. Smith	000	000	000	000	000

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	W. Howells
...	A. G. Favallo
ing	F. W. Connolly
arn	W. Martin
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egal	M. Norton
nnes	Marshall and Vincent
m	A. J. Cubitt
a	R. Blair

ay	Maurice Lynch
osh	A. Allen
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s Plains...	William Moyn
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Jacobson	C. A. Norrman
Konow	T. Grierson
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Grundt	Mrs. C. Gordon
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and, East and West	H. C. Blackburn
bulin	R. Blair
(Game	A. G. Favelle
	R. A. Stace

W. Coomber	100	100	100	100	100
E. W. Fieldhouse	100	100	100	100	100
F. Alcock	100	100	100	100	100
R. Jameson	100	100	100	100	100
H. W. Edwards	100	100	100	100	100
C. T. Cross	100	100	100	100	100
A. Vidar	100	100	100	100	100
Burn and Co.	100	100	100	100	100
and South Grafton	100	100	100	100	100

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and	E. M. Decker
Terrace	E. W. Shaw
Mouth...	A. Cameron
Curry's South Creek	Mrs. Montague
field	J. Mansfield
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...	N. F. Asser

Forest	200	200	200	200	James Taylor
North	200	200	200	200	J. Fulton
Orfield	200	200	200	200	Blackall and Hunt
Pake	200	200	200	200	C. Cavanough
Scrumbe	200	200	200	200	G. T. Cross
Sham	200	200	200	200	Mrs. Langford
Sham	200	200	200	200	L. Casperson
Sham	200	200	200	200	Messrs. Dean and Co.
Sham	200	200	200	200	H. C. Blackburn

Wagga ...	...	...	...	...	W. Hewlett
Neilton ...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. Neilson
Matfield ...	...	...	...	...	C. W. Clark and R. Blair
Wagga, opposite Railway Station,	...	...	...	...	K. D. Leyshon
North Wagga ...	...	...	...	...
Wagga ...	...	...	...	...	L. S. Joseph
Wagga ...	...	...	...	...	W. Harris
Wagga ...	...	...	...	...	W. C. Hunter
Wagga ...	...	...	...	...	W. Windane

— Pike
G. F. Oil
Messrs. Hopkins & Gale

Houses and Land for Sale.

[illegible]

OUR ST. PETERSBURG LETTER

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 16.

The Emperor and Empress arrived in Moscow on the 8th instant, and their Majesties were received with an enthusiasm which at any rate leaves no doubt, concerning the tenacity of the public mind. Ancient Moscow came out on that day with tokens of felicity and contentment such as she rarely shows. Many persons believed that the Emperor had returned the ancient capital to be crowned; but this long-suspended ceremony is, as it seems, to be put off again. The precautions taken to guarantee the person of the Emperor from the daring hands of the revolutionary party surpass anything imaginable; and if anything had taken place during his Majesty's five days' journey and sojourn in Moscow it would certainly not have been for want of forethought on the part of the police, as well as of each individual inhabitant of the town; as one might see, the lately noted and notorious Nihilists, who are the scourge of the Czar's safety. It appears, however, that the revolutionary party is considerably weakened. In the first place, it has lost its most energetic members; and secondly, it sees that the people are more than ever averse to countenance and support a revolution. The society has received too frequent and violent blows lately, and the Nihilists, who are the only party that has divided off into two branches, both intently bent upon gaining their purpose, but differing totally in the means to be employed. The so-called Terrorists are now a small number, and the great body of the revolutionary party formed of the more sober and reasonable portion of the society whose programme is to obtain a republic; a limited constitution, and the abolition of the autocracy. The majority of the press, the most of the reformers, the Ministers, &c., &c. Intend, however, being so far from the notions of the present Government, this group, composed of more than three-fifths of the original Nihilists, has little hope of gaining much ground for its present aims, and accordingly the Nihilists will make common cause with the Liberal party, the desires and aspirations of both being almost identical. As to the Terrorists, who never had the sympathy of anyone, they still persist in their intentions to upset the Government by violence, but the mainprings of this group seem to have been broken or paralysed by the arrest of its chief leaders, the Nihilists, and leaders. Arrests continue to be made in both capitals and all over Russia, and, as usual, many innocent persons are suspected and worried by the secret police. In St. Petersburg opinions are greatly divided concerning the present moment and during the coronation, and the Emperor's return to St. Petersburg will make attempts against the Czar's life during that solemn ceremony, when all the religious and patriotic feelings of the people will be heated to the greatest degree. It is useless to repeat here all the fantastical stories that fill the foreign papers, as they have no foundation whatever. The Emperor's sudden return to St. Petersburg, and the measures to be circulated, and has been wrongly interpreted.

On the day after their arrival in Moscow the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the Grand Dukes, visited the National Exhibition, with which their Majesties expressed themselves highly satisfied. The public having been excited on account of the absence of the Emperor, the visit to the exhibition must have been very different from usual, a variegated and animated crowd of people being one of the principal attractions of that sort of thing; but owing to the precautions for safety, their Majesties visited the exhibition with only a small escort.

The State of the Russian affairs have been plunging during the last few years into some whatever of improving. The present reign commenced with great efforts to economise and to reduce the State expenses at any price. But the nature of this economical reform was not of the sort to ensure success, and a streamer at gnats and swallowing of camels, and a drain throughout the country, and the result was very sad and imminent. So it has turned out. The temperate stopping up of insignificant holes has only caused other and more serious breaches to open, and it is impossible to view without disgust the deplorable mismanagement displayed by the financial practices of the Government. Such a country as Russia, with its resources. Instead of the enormous expenditure of revenues for the State out of the countries and inexhaustible treasure lying unproductive, the most absurd and unpractical means are resorted to—for instance, the closing of the School of Medicine for women, which cost 12,000 roubles a year; the expulsion of all the students of the School of Medicine, on the ground of the moral and abnormal development of drunkenness among the people; the depriving the soldiers of proper uniforms, and the change from the European costume back to the Russian, supposed to be a bright combination of cheapness and patriotism; the cutting off of pensions; the sudden arrest of those who throw pennies upon the pavement after an honourable existence spent in serving the Government for a while. All these measures have been met with the usual apathy; but the closing of the School of Medicine for Women has caused a greater feeling of dissatisfaction, which, though not yet a general one, is nevertheless of some importance.

It is accordingly, of course, the Slavophiles. During the reign of the late Emperor the question of the improvement of woman's education took great steps in advance. The Emperor himself constantly interested himself in it, and was an ardent votary of all the institutes for the education of women, and all the institutions were many other means for women to attain such useful knowledge as had until then been considered superfluous for the sex; and all the lectures, courses, &c., opened have been assiduously followed, and have been productive of most excellent results. The universities alone would suffice to women, and even Alexander II. would most willingly have allowed women to study in the universities. It has been decided, of course, the Slavophiles. During the reign of the late Emperor the question of the improvement of woman's education took great steps in advance. The Emperor himself constantly interested himself in it, and was an ardent votary of all the institutes for the education of women, and all the institutions were many other means for women to attain such useful knowledge as had until then been considered superfluous for the sex; and all the lectures, courses, &c., opened have been assiduously followed, and have been productive of most excellent results. The universities alone would suffice to women, and even Alexander II. would most willingly have allowed women to study in the universities. It has been decided, of course, the Slavophiles.

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The costume they have adopted, being by its simplicity

chiffre and more durable than the usual Finnish attire, has nothing repulsive in reality; but these artists are accused of wishing to distinguish themselves by a more elaborate and costly costume. The young persons of their hair and the train of their dresses and wearing spectacles (another mark of theirs), is sure to be followed in the streets by the police, and closely watched until it be ascertained that these reliable. The whole empire is divided into *oblasts* and *gubernias*. One-half is set to watch the other half, and especially to observe the movements of the nobles. Ever since the end of 1881, Russian commerce has received a blow from which it could not recover until now. Notwithstanding the show made at the Exhibition, Russian commerce is in reality at the very lowest ebb. This stagnation was made evident by the results of the Nijni Novgorod Fair. Though this fair is no more, as yet, than a mere exhibition, it is nevertheless the fair of the world, it has nevertheless prospered by routine and custom a great influence. This year at the opening it was expected that a good deal would be done, and many merchants brought their merchandise from the remotest parts of the empire, but owing to the want of credit, to the excessive failure of several banks (all of which had failed in 1881), and to the general stagnation on all the summer, the fair did not succeed, and instead of making business for millions as before, the merchants sold but for a few thousands of roubles. The Nijni Novgorod fair gradually became a disaster every year on account of accumulation of sand near Saratov—an evil which might easily have been remedied at the beginning; and the fair of 1882 was a failure. The cause of the slow water to get hundreds of barges charged with the products of the south up the river to Nijni-Novgorod, so that many merchants have been ruined. The majestic river Volga, so justly called the mother and nurse of Russia, has dwindled down to a narrow stream for the distance of several leagues south of the city, and the boatsmen of the river, who have been so long lashed by the river, now seem to stand afar, and are quite divided off from it by the sand. Several years ago an American engineer called the attention of the Government to the fact of the constant accumulation of sand chased by the wind into the river since the construction of the locks on the Volga, and predicted the gradual stopping up of the river, and the difficulties to be expected for future navigation. He even offered, for a reasonable sum, to clear the choked river. What would then have cost a few thousand roubles, has now become a serious and expensive enterprise. The Volga being the principal artery of commerce, and the source of the wheat which supplies the best and most fertile Government domains are revalued and transferred to the north, it will cease to be imagined what losses and ruin this circumstance is causing, and will cause, in the future.

In her interior commerce Russia also continues to remain behind other nations, on account of the want of a powerful railway system. The construction of the Trans-Siberian line, the most display of energy would give to her the export trade. An interesting brochure of Lieutenant M. L. Lihienfeldt, a Russian marine officer, has just been published, calling the attention of the merchants to this fact. It had always been the favorite dream of Peter the Great to create a commercial fleet which should be the pride of the empire, and the cause of the indignation in memory of this great Cox, the question was discussed, and the necessity and advisability of developing the commercial fleet fully established, but the remaining 10 years have brought absolutely no progress in the state of things. Except the four large steamers belonging to the "volunteer fleet" of the coast-guard, and two export steamers, the machinery has to be got from abroad, machines and engines made in Russia costing too much.

Hitherto the number of Russian commercial ships on the remote seas is very small, and those almost all belong to Finland. Whereas England, with her colonies, has a commercial fleet of 1,000 ships, and the United States has more than 2,000, and those of the most miserable description, with the exception of 30 or 40. The Russian merchants are particularly averse to risking their capital in this way, though it has been repeatedly pointed out to them, and proved in the most satisfactory manner by M. L. Lihienfeldt, that capital employed will yield a good return, and that the machinery has to be got from abroad, machines and engines made in Russia costing too much.

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It is a well-built sailing vessel, properly managed, can yield from 20 to 25 per cent. clear profit to its owner. The reasons for this are evident. The construction of wooden ships comes cheaper here than in other countries, the best timber for the purpose being abundant; the cost of the labor is not so high as in England, and the sailing vessel being constructed for less than half of what is paid in other countries for the same services. Other advantages too long to enumerate are considered by M. Lihienfeldt as quite able to counterbalance the obstacles such a project may meet in the concurrence of other nations. But to all these considerations the loss of the honor of sailing under the Russian flag, and the humiliation to herself distanced in this even by poor Norway, that has no fewer than 1178 sailing vessels.

Concerning steamers, the advantage of having many of them for commercial purposes is disputable. Considering that all the machinery comes from England or Germany, and the low value to the expense that all these advantages over sailing vessels cannot compensate for the price they cost, besides that it would require a too great number of them to vie with the foreign steamship companies.

Mr. Lihienfeldt makes an eloquent appeal for the public lifting up all their heads and take this as their motto, "Be contented with what you have, and be contented with what you have." "Better late than never" is his motto.

General Tchernishev, the conqueror of Tashkent, and now appointed Governor-General of Turkestan, lately passed through Odessa on his way to his new post. The English papers, and more particularly the *Times*, have given a glowing account of his exploits in Russia, and his conquests in Central Asia, and also of the present state of Russian culture. The opinion of the *Times* is that the Central Asia question has by no means ceased to be one of anxiety for England concerning the possibility of coming into contact with Russia. There is, however, little ground to suppose that the great game of Central Asia is being to preserve good relations with England, and to concentrate all his efforts upon the improvement of the remote provinces entrusted to his care. It is now 17 years since General Tchernishev conquered Tashkent, and hardly anything has been done to settle the means of communication with the people. These are the most pressing questions for the time being. As to the mismanagement and dishonesty of Russian functionaries in these regions, there is no denying those sad facts, but nothing is so difficult as to control these people at this distance. The post takes six months to reach Odessa, and a new force is pillaged on the way. No doubt, at the Russian rate of doing things, six years will pass before Russian becomes in fact a civilized province: for Turkestan, as a rule, are averse to emigrate thither on account of the difficulties, and to say dangers, of the journey. Several persons of distinction have been sent to establish regular relations of intercourse with the people. These are the most pressing questions for the time being. As to the mismanagement and dishonesty of Russian functionaries in these regions, there is no denying those sad facts, but nothing is so difficult as to control these people at this distance. The post takes six months to reach Odessa, and a new force is pillaged on the way. 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AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT

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ruined by them, and the result of such voting reported, we

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re retaining the principle of a quinquennial

of profit, although it is to be coupled with an annual distribution, and therefore subject to the objection to the annual application of the profit to the reserve fund. The arrangement for equalizing the profit of any years can be carried out simply enough when we have the means for doing so, and the surplus has been. Our actuary for the last 10 years has had no annual distribution of the profits of the society, and he has not been able to do so, because of the complication of the assets and liabilities of the society for each year since 1874 has been made, and the surplus ascertained by the end of the year. The surplus is then distributed on the basis of the results of yearly valuations, we have the means of equalizing the profit, and all objection to an annual distribution of the profit is removed. Referring to the periods when the directors divide profits, the late Mr. Babington, who was the first director, said that the profits were not so regular and just as the other directors at one time he pointed out that "it would be desirable that these annual divisions should be uniform in amount, by the directors dividing them into five equal parts for the succeeding years; the first of these annual divisions, therefore, should not commence until after as many years have passed as the average to be deducted from the directors' share, in one of his reports to the directors, he went back as 1873, thus puts it:—"After we have made results of yearly valuations for a series of years, and the directors have agreed to divide the profits on the circumstance that the amount of surplus of any year so materially in different years as to produce an irregularity, we have then divided the surplus of the year and tell as a matter of fact what the annual available surplus for division has been for the previous four years, and after ascertaining what the surplus of the fifth year is, we divide the average of the five years' profits by five, and the fifth year the average yearly profit realized in the year, and so for succeeding years each would be divided by five, and the result would be the same as the average of the preceding four years. If the proposal to make an annual distribution of profits had been made some years ago, it would have been a very different matter, for, I think, the directors would have hesitated to do so, and because we should not then have had data to do so. It may have been interesting to glance at what our actuary has done in the past, and to see the results of his policy in force numbered 8588, assuring £2,715, and from interest £48,000, making the total £50,715, and from interest £48,000, making the total £50,715. The policy in force numbered 6671, assuring £17,211,000, with a premium income of £50,746, and interest of £2,715, making the total £53,461, and from interest of £31,223, while the realized assets amounted to £100,000. Comparing that the position of the society at the end of January, 1869, of the year 1868, and the year 1867, we see that the number of policies has increased by one per cent., the amount assured by 345 per cent., the income from premiums by 315 per cent., from interest by 455 per cent., and the total income by 345 per cent. The income from premiums the profit of the five years ending with the end of the fourth anniversary with that of the five preceding years, and the result is as follows:—The income from premiums for the five years ending with the 25th of February, 1869, was £29,383, or say £29,000, the profit of £240,000; while for the five preceding years the income from premiums was £29,383, or say £29,000, the profit of £210,195 per annum—that is to say, an average annual profit of the last five years has increased of £30,000, or say £30,000, and the profit of the five years ending 28th February, 1869. If we deal only with the average annual profit of the three years of the current year, we have £29,383, or say £29,000, the profit of £240,000, and for the five preceding years £29,383, or say £29,000, the profit of £210,195 per annum—that is to say, an average annual profit of the last five years has increased of £30,000, or say £30,000, and the profit of the five years ending 28th February, 1869. If we deal only with the average annual profit of the three years of the current year, we have £29,383, or say £29,000, the profit of £240,000, and for the five preceding years £29,383, or say £29,000, the profit of £210,195 per annum—that is to say, an average annual profit of the last five years has increased of £30,000, or say £30,000, and the profit of the five years ending 28th February, 1869. 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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the inhibitor on the rate of polymerization of α -methylstyrene in the presence of SnCl_4 at 25°C .

the attention of the Legislative Council for a considerable time, but although it was passed by the Chamber of Deputies, it was not adopted by the Legislative Assembly. It did not in the Lower House reach the second reading. The Assembly met during the session 1913 times. On only two occasions did the House rise before 5 o'clock, six times it finished its business between 5 and 7, seven times it rose between 7 and 8, six times between 8 and 9, three times between 9 and 10, nineteen times between 10 and 11, twenty times between 11 and midnight, sixteen times between midnight and 1 in the morning; four times it sat until between 1 and 2 a.m., once, three times between 2 and 3 o'clock; once it sat until 3 o'clock in the morning, once until 4 o'clock, once past 4 a.m., and once until quarter past 4, on which occasion house members had the opportunity of going home in broad daylight, and in excellent time for breakfast. Altogether the work of the session was unusually heavy. No fewer than 11 bills were originated in the Assembly, besides 21 private bills, 40 public bills were originated in the Council, 40 in the Assembly.

The second session was brought to a close on 20th December, 1881, and the promulgation speech again congratulated hon. members upon the continued prosperity of the colony. His Excellency said that the new line of railway which had received the sanction of Parliament were being constructed, and that the Government were in agreement with the progress of former years. The total length of railway lines open to the public was 1060 miles. During the year 1882 it was calculated that additional lengths to the extent of 225 miles would be completed, while another authorized extension would be rapidly proceeding. The Government had also sanctioned extensions amounting to nearly 150 miles, which had lately received approval, and within a very few years no important district of our extensive territory would be outside our system of railway communication. The revenue from all sources, including the Customs, had been more than £1,000,000, and all the other branches of the public revenue had participated in the steady progress which had marked the year thus drawing to a close.

The third session of this Parliament commenced its existence on Tuesday, the 22nd August, 1882, after a recess of about eight months. In the opening speech, His Excellency said that a bill to extend the benefits of local government would be submitted; also a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to public companies, and to confer on public securities into a more acceptable form, and to effect other financial changes, were to be introduced; a measure to give the miner more definite rights, and to afford greater facilities for legitimate mining, was promised; also bills for the better preservation and management of the public forests; to make more satisfactory provision for the acquisition and registration of titles to real property; to prevent the adulteration of food and drink; for the regulation of the sale of opium; for the regulation of the sale of liquor; for the regulation of the Civil Service and for the inspection of steam boilers. It was also said in the speech that the Government would ask for the concurrence of Parliament in the construction of a system of light railways to act as feeders to the main line. We shall see presently to what

During the present session the Legislative Assembly held 18 times. Only on one occasion was it unable to proceed because of the absence of a quorum. The program on five occasions it sat after midnight: on September 3, until 12:15; on September 21, until 3:30 a.m., the longest night of the session; on September 26, until 12:15; on October 11, until 1:15 a.m.; and on October 18, until 3:17 a.m. Twenty times the House sat until between 10 and 11 p.m.; three times it sat between 9 and 10; once between 8 and 9; twice between 7 and 8; twice between 6 and 7; four times between 5 and 6; and twice between half-past 4 and 5. Two special adjournments were made on account of the death of members of Parliament: on October 10, on account of the death of Hon. Mr. Brown, M.C., and on October 31, on account of the death of Mr. Williams Foster, M.L.A.

On eleven different occasions there have been debates on motions that the House do now adjourn, when it was never intended by the movers themselves that they should be so long continued. It is not, however, in order to ventilate some real or fancied grievance, thereby causing debates that did very little beyond delaying the progress of business. On the whole, however, the House has shown a very fair desire to proceed with business, and on only one or two occasions has it been guilty of such a course. On the 12th inst., the opening day of the session an address in reply to the Governor's speech was moved by Mr. Sydney Smith, and seconded by Mr. Quin, both new members. Mr. Stuart, who during the recess had been elected first sergeant-at-arms, moved the addition of the address by way of amendment, expressing regret that the House had not been called together earlier. Of course an amendment of this kind could not be regarded by the Government in any other light than that of a censure, and a divided vote of 15 to 17 rejected the amendment. In favour of further amendment of a protective character, which, however, was negatived by 75 to 3. Mr. Stuart's amendment was rejected by 65 to 17, and the address as originally proposed was agreed to without division. The House at once retired down to the work of legislation.

During this session, leave was given for the introduction of no public and no private bills. At the present time only three of the public bills have received the Royal assent. These are—the Evidence in Summary Convictions Bill, the Harbours Admission Bill, and the Consolidated Fund (Increase of the Debt) Bill. The latter measure is provided for carrying on the necessary public works, especially as regards railway stations, sidings, and so on. There are five bills which have passed through both Houses and now only await the Governor's assent—which will probably be given in the course of a few days—to be introduced into the House of Representatives. These are the Law Amendment Bill, the Employers' Liability Bill, the Diseases in Sheep Act Amendment Bill, the Mining Act Further Amendment Bill, and the Wharfedale and Tonnage Act Amendment Bill. With regard to the following measures, although leave has been given to introduce them, they have not yet been produced: the Diseases in Cattle Act Amendment Bill, the Diseases in Poultry Bill, the Consolidated Stock Bill, the General Savings Bank Bill, the Sale and Supply of Gas Bill, the Pastures and Stock Protection Bill, the Electoral Act Amendment Bill, and the Conditional Purchase Validation Bill. There is another measure, which is formally introduced at the commencement of every session by the Attorney-General, but which is not taken up by business; irrespective of the reasons adduced by the Crown for calling them together. This bill, the title of which is the Ordinance Land Transfer Bill, was read the first time on the opening day of the session, and then quietly allowed to drop. Two bills only have been rejected on the second reading—the Domestic Animals Bill, and the Conditional Purchase Validation Bill. The latter and not the former was a measure of the

OPENING OF THE IRON COVE
BRIDGE.

The bridge over Iron Cove, which is situated about five miles from Sydney, on the Parramatta River, was opened for public made yesterday. The Hon. John Latham, Minister for Works, presided at the ceremony, and was accompanied by Sir John Harker, Colonial Secretary; the Hon. Sir John Robertson, Minister for Lands; the Hon. F. B. Sator, Minister for Public Instruction; and the Hon. W. J. Foster, Minister for Justice. The members left the Colonial Secretary's office about noon, and reached the bridge at 1.15. The bridge, which is 1,000 feet long and 120 feet wide, and through which 1,000 tons of traffic are daily conveyed, took a few minutes that they might be presented with an address from the committee of the bridge. The presentation was made by the Mayor, and the address was as follows:—To Sir John Latham and her Majesty's Ministers in New South Wales.

Malayan district to express their great pleasure in receiving a visit from the distinguished gentleman who had been the first to visit the country on the business of this part of Her Majesty's dominions. This visit to Malacca will ever be memorable for its occasion was the opening of commerce between the district and the mainland, and the completion of the railway from Ipoh to Malacca—a public work of considerable magnitude. The Council of the district, and the people of Malacca, the town and the country, were all assembled to witness the triumph which the Council of the district had gained for itself by the opening of this highway by the present Government, having secured for the use and enjoyment of the people of Malacca the privilege of free communication with the British possessions on the Eastern Coast and at Singapore. This benefit, secured for all time to come, was a great boon to the people of Malacca, and the Government to be remembered with gratitude. In connection with this matter, we trust the Government will also consider the necessity of making the roads of Malacca to carry out necessary improvements, so that the people may reap the full benefit and enjoyment from the present liberal action.

It was also gratifying to find that the Council of the district was in the ability and integrity of a veteran statesman now comprising Her Majesty's Government in New South Wales, and sincerely trust they will be able to carry out the policy of the Government in practical legislation, such as has *pre-eminently* marked the long term of office—W. A. HARRISON-SMITH, Mayor of the Haverly Estate.

The Mayor of the Council for it, and having expressed his hope that the new bridge would confer advantages on the district in which it was situated, and the Council extended in address to the Ministry, who, if they returned to power, hoped would give as much satisfaction to the people of Malacca as the future as he was led to supply the district with the past.

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to refer to an important structure which had just been completed. It was now about a quarter of a century since the late Major Darvall suggested for a bridge of this kind, and the late Mr. G. A. Lloyd, who was a member of the town council, brought forward a bill for the purpose, and the Fife and Angus Companies was appointed, and carried out the work. Then the land was sold for a little value, but now he believed it was worth several hundreds of thousands of pounds. There was not one of the old proprietors now living, and he was not certain that some of the proceeds should be applied to the improvement of the district, and that a light railway should be constructed to the city.

He then said that, according to the toast, he must admit that he shared the feelings of the chairman in thinking that they all stood in a rather delicate position. They were members of Parliament no doubt, but he was not sure whether they should be expected to encourage the *parliament*, or for himself to respond with a great warmth to the toast which had been proposed. He was also a little doubtful of the propriety of proposing the *parliament*. He thought that in many respects the Assembly of the town would bear comparison with any of the great ones. Nevertheless this, he repeated twice, was a very delicate position, and he thought they would do well to thank their chairman and tell them they were

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The following is a description of the bridge above

the bridge over Iron Cove, but a further vote of £50,000 was taken in 1876 to construct both bridges of iron made them strong enough to carry a total of 2,500,000 tons. In August, 1876, the total cost of £250,000 was levied in 1876, 1874, to be opened in October that year, but with various extensions of time and tenders for the ironwork. In 1877, when a tender for the ironwork was accepted by telegram in January, 1878, the lowest tender for erecting £17,185, and the second lowest £17,200. Operations were commenced in April, 1878, by levelling the ground, preparing the site, and proceeding with the masonry work. In 1879, the masonry work was completed, and the cylinder-irons was commenced. The Parramatta River Bridge in May, 1879. The

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3 feet lower than originally proposed, to give more buoyancy. In addition to this, the foundations had to be sunk to an average of 30 feet below the seabed. The cylinders are 100 feet in diameter and 165 feet high, with a keel as deep as any cylinder have anywhere. These unusual depths made it necessary to increase the diameters of the cylinders in order to increase the buoyancy of the cylinders and to allow for considerable additions to the keel. The additional length of cylinder was 311 feet, or somewhat less than the vehicle, nearly all of which was lost "at the bottom" of the cylinder. If the vehicle was lost "at the bottom" having gone out of position, a 3-foot cylinder was sunk round it, with a diameter of 8 feet, which, by the time the vehicle was raised, had increased to any cylinder on the bridge, and then connected with a crane, lengthened the ordinary superstructure part up. The extra buoyancy and economy in alterations was 500 tons, and the weight of the cylinder was 1,000 tons. The cylinder will carry a light railway or tramway. The

girders are ordered by telegraph from England put in position without any interference with the work of the other girders. The cost of the steel has been about \$160,000. The plant accounts are closed so that the amount of this cannot be exactly stated. It would be for the contract for 1910-1911, which was \$170,000 less than the actual reaction about \$18,000, or 11% less than the tender, not counting the extras, which would be much more than the excess over the estimate of \$100,000. It is probable that the balance due, notwithstanding all the delays, will amount estimated by the engineer, \$22,000.

In the event of the roadway not being considered as foot pavement when a trolley is driven across it, the extra weight of the car and its silver foxyway can be put outside the girder ends over the swing, costing, for one foxyway or sidewalk, \$2,500. The only additional item added to the bill would be the cost of a concrete curb at the end of the roadway, which might be living above the

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to put metal on unconsolidated banks, more expeditiously. In addition the use of hydraulic metal at this site is limited, and it was useless obtaining more could not be expanded, but would have been written the Audit Act. It is hoped that by the time the above article is available the lead foundations will prove static to receive metal throughout.

THE AUSTRAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I have not the slightest hesitation in saying the engineers of this city had been consulted as to means of raising the Austral she might have been the present time.

I will state briefly what means I would have adopted been consulted. After the divers had closed all other openings, and a pumping had been erected, port side of the duck for a stamping machinery, the

The divers would be sent up to the surface in a small boat, similar to fish in quarries to supplement the available pumps. Sydney. The hatch combings might easily be upwards by making the four sides on shore, and the divers would be sent up to the surface, the only requiring to be caulked by the divers.

By building the combings of the hatches as described, water would be prevented from entering by the pump would be provided for working the hatch. The weight of the pumping engine being kept on the side would prevent the vessel taking a further list when she began to float.

The divers should have been provided with incandescent lighted lanterns in glass globes, which have effectively illuminated the work.

I am, &c., E. W. CRACKNELL, Engineer.
257, George-street, Sydney, November 22.

DR. DE JONAN'S LAUREL-BERRY COKE-BURNING APPARATUS.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD

Sir,—I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the engineers of this city had been consulted as to

been consulted. After the divers had closed all the valves, the hatch was bolted down, and the pump and other openings, and a staging had been erected on the port side of the deck for the pumping machinery, the

The divers should have been provided with incandescent electric lights, placed in thick glass globes, which would have effectively illuminated the vessel under water.

DR. DR. JONAH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In chronic Cough its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Hunter Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat &

idence. We have found it, Dr. J. J. G. O'Connell very useful in chronic cough, and especially in laryngeal disease connected with consumption." Sold only in large sized Imperial bottles, with consumption." Sold only in large sized Imperial bottles, pints, and quarts, by all chemists. Sole consignees, Am-

tunity to pass. The estate is beautifully situated on the edge of Handwick, and close to the Asylum. The sites front all one chain wide, and have 20-foot lanes at rear, and by the tramway, now being constructed within 150 yards of the property.

romantic suburb, 600 acres, 99 years' lease. Torrens' title at the Rocas, Monday, 27th November, at 11 o'clock. Now ready. Richardson and Wrench. — [Adv.]

Special Advertisements.

correspondence a good deal of trouble. The editors of the *HERALD* are not responsible for the return of letters or communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is requested that all business communications, including advertisements, orders for the *HERALD*, and remittances, be addressed to JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS.

Letters and other communications intended for insertion in the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
We beg to inform our advertising friends that, to secure insertion and proper classification in Saturday's paper, it is necessary that their advertisements should reach this office not later than 3 o'clock on Friday night.
Advertisements for Monday's paper are received at this Office as late as 3 o'clock on Saturday night. With the exception of announcements of an important or urgent nature, advertisements brought to the Printing Department after that hour cannot be guaranteed insertion.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1882.

A coroner's inquiry is by no means the best contrivance for investigating a question of marine architecture, or calculating the precise seat of the centre of gravity in a body subject to oscillation. But when life has been lost it is necessary to inquire, first,

how the accident happened; and secondly, was anybody to blame? We cannot reproach a coroner if having one specific duty to perform, he does it, and leaves other questions of a more scientific character to be determined by experts more fitted for the purpose than he is. What the Coroner had to find out was whether anybody ought to be indicted for manslaughter, and it was possible to settle that question without

attempting to get to the bottom of the problem why the Austral sank at her moorings. As an inquiry for settling the latter question, that of the CORONER must necessarily be considered very incomplete, especially as relates to the distribution of the loading, and we presume that the Marine Board, or some other authority, will do the much-needed work more thoroughly.

At the same time, sufficient evidence has

came out incidentally, in the course of the inquiry, to show two things very clearly — first, that the authorities on board the ship did not at all understand the conditions that affected her stability; and, secondly, that the discipline on board was very defective. Captain MURDOCH tells us that he had the builder's assurance that 800 tons of water-ballast in the tanks is stiffening enough for the Austral.

and very likely the builder is right. At any rate he has not been shown to be wrong. If the Austral had gone down with all her water tanks full, then we should have had reason to accuse the builder of having made a mistake. But the ballast tanks were not full. Instead of 800 tons in them, there were only 180 tons. The captain tells us that instead of this there were 1690 tons on board, that is to say, more than

twice the weight which the builder said was stiffening enough. Very likely; but where was this double weight? Was it distributed as the builder planned to distribute the 800 tons? Certainly not, and the position of the weight makes all the difference. The builder's stiffening was all below the water-line, and in the compartments between the two skins of the vessel. The coals to which the captain refers

were placed higher up. On the voyage out, when the ship is deep with cargo, there is no necessity for water-ballast. But as the cargo is taken out, and the ship gets lightened, then the necessity for the water-stiffening comes in. No explanation has been offered as yet as to why the water-ballast, for which the builder had provided, was not let in to stiffen the vessel pending her being reloaded for the next

voysage. It cannot be said that the necessity for such a precaution had never been suggested; for it is admitted that on her first visit here the Austral had a sudden list alongside the wharf, in consequence of being coaled. Now, a vessel that can carry more than 5000 tons could not be so affected by a few tons of coal, unless she was at the time in a condition of very unstable equilibrium. This was warning the first; it passed by

unheeded, and without impressing any of the officers with its significance. Warning the second was of the same kind and in the same place. The vessel listed again as a consequence of taking in about 140 tons of coal. On that occasion the foreman of the coal-trimmers stopped the coaling, and saw the captain, who very properly trimmed the ship to a level. But how is it that the precaution was not then

taken of stiffening the ship with water-ballast, so as to make her less sensitive to the intake of a few tons of coal? From the captain's account, he trusted to keep the ship upright by taking in the coal on alternate sides so evenly as not to allow any further list to take place, and he moved away from the wharf in order that both sides of the ship might be equally accessible to the colliers.

And this leads us to the second point. What precautions were taken to see that a ship which listed seriously alongside the wharf because 140 tons of coal were put into her, should not take any similar list when lying in the stream? None whatever, so far as we can gather from the evidence. The master of the collier was told to coal on the starboard side, and that was the sole order that was given from the ship.

He did coal there, and coaled till she sank. No officer of any kind or degree was on duty to see whether the coaling was progressing satisfactorily, and whether any similar lists to those that had already been observed were at any moment indicated. The one solitary man to represent the interests of the ship and look after her safety was a lamp-trimmer, on whom was devolved the long watch of twelve

hours at a stretch, from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., and before his watch ended the ship was at the bottom. Can any one say that it is proper that a vessel representing a quarter of a million of money is properly guarded during the night by one lamp-trimmer, especially when active coaling operations are going on and strangers are about the ship? The chief-engineer explains that he is expected to see to the trimming of the coal, but then he

depends on being called every four hours by a subordinate. The subordinate did not call him, because he in turn depended on the colliers to wake him, which they did not do. But what sort of discipline is it which leaves a subordinate officer dependent on outsiders for summoning him to his duty? The colliers surely cannot be made responsible for not summoning

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a petty officer to his post. In his absence, however, the foreman of the trimmers had the safety of the ship in his charge. According to his account, when he began to coal the ship had a little list to port, but he went on till he had a little list to starboard. Still he did not consider the one list any more important than the other, and went on with his work, as there was nobody to supervise or control him. Yet the mere fact that putting in 120 tons of coal could have the effect of listing a vessel of over 5000 tons burthen from one side to the other must in itself have shown how very tender the ship then was, and how slight a thing altered her equilibrium. The crowning proof of this tenderness, however, came during the next hour. The coal was only going in at the rate of about 30 tons an hour, and the last 30 tons made all the difference between a slight list to starboard and sending the vessel to the bottom. Can there be any stronger proof furnished of the instability of the vessel, with the load in her distributed as it was at that particular juncture? We have it in evidence that 120 tons shifted the ship's list from port to starboard; if we may assume that the first 30 tons brought her to an even keel, then about 90 tons was enough to roll her over on her beam-ends, and the ship—the ship of the age—in this touch-and-go condition was in charge of a lamp-trimmer!

In his address at the opening of the Church Congress in Melbourne, last week, the Bishop of Melbourne invited his hearers to speak their minds. We are not a legislative, or even a deliberative, body, said Dr. Moorhouse. We are simply a talking body, therefore say what you like, and say it frankly and fearlessly. "Let every man say out the very last word that he desires to say. He pledges nobody but himself, and by his very frankness and fearlessness he may awaken echoes, echoes which may correct or confirm his thoughts, and which can hardly fail to clear all minds and strengthen all hearts." In this appeal the inference would be that in meetings like the one the Bishop was addressing men are not in the habit of speaking their minds, and the inference would not be far from correct. In Church Congresses people may not exercise more reservations than they exercise elsewhere. Wherever government is strict and watchful, there is a check on free speech. This is the case beyond the Churches, and it is equally the case within them. Many men who go to ecclesiastical assemblies, while speaking their minds, do not speak all their minds. They do not exercise their liberty of study properly, and for the simple reason that, upon their doing this, their peace, and perhaps their very position, depend. In this way members of religious denominations come to have two sets of opinions; we might say, two selves. There is the broader self, which is reserved for sympathetic spirits, and the narrower one, which is used for conventional purposes. The one self, if not exactly untrue to the other, certainly goes a great deal farther. A few daring spirits are the same everywhere, and always the same, and few need to be told what the consequences usually are. As a rule, frank and fearless men are marked men. If they get the sympathy of their bishops, which itself does not very often happen, they provoke the ire of the select circles to which both bishops and priests sometimes have to defer. Frankness and fearlessness are still dangerous qualities in this world. Beyond well-known lines they are not only not encouraged, they are not tolerated. There are plenty of good clergymen who have been comparatively failures for no other reason than that they have been too outspoken. Ecclesiastical bodies still desiderate safe men rather than bold ones, which makes it all the more remarkable that in these colonies should in the opening insist on absolute liberty of discussion.

It would be curious to know how far the Bishop of Melbourne would be prepared to extend the liberty of speech for which he so manfully contended, and still more curious to know how far he would make liberty of speech in Congress liberty of action beyond it. The one, it may be held, would not be of much value without the other. What, for example, would be the use of a charter of liberty for the Congress if the pulpit and the classroom were to be left in bondage? It is true that there is a freedom of discussion that may be quite out of place in the one, although it may be perfectly seemly in the other. But the authority that allowed a man to say all he believed in the former, could hardly insist on his saying less than he believed in the latter. If liberty of speech is a good for the platform, it cannot be bad for the desk. In his address the Bishop of Melbourne glanced at a few of the subjects in regard to which people are excited, and for the treatment of which he accords absolute liberty. Among these were the inspiration of the Scriptures, the Sunday question, the education question, the relation of the Church of England to unbelievers or to Christians of other denominations. Subjects like these, open up a wide field for discussion and leave room for endless differences of opinion. There is the education question for example. We all know that that is a matter on which the Bishop of Melbourne feels strongly. His view, if we understand it, is that without the reading of the Bible in State schools the instruction in those schools is not only incomplete, but deleterious. There are clergymen who believe the contrary, who hold that in our present state of society public instruction would be as much worse with the Bible as the Bishop holds it is without it. Would Dr. Moorhouse encourage absolute liberty to such men, and in the diocese of Melbourne would a clergyman feel that it would be perfectly safe to contend vigorously for the Victorian Education Act as it is? The truth is that people who have had courage enough to hold that in State schools the Bible would be out of place here, have been honoured with hard words and, sometimes, by being called very hard names. So for the inspiration of the Bible, the Bishop concedes that there is a human element in the book; but there are men, and they are to be found in Churches, perhaps in Congresses, who hold that the element exists in that book just as it does in other books, and indeed that occasionally even the human element in the book is not of the very highest kind. Would it be good for Congresses that such men should speak out the last word they have to say?

But from an episcopal standpoint there is a more serious matter than this. It may be questioned whether when the Bishop of Melbourne uttered the words we have quoted he

thought seriously of their fair logical issue. Up to a certain point the Church of England, like the Church of Rome, rests upon authority, the authority of the episcopacy. How can this authority co-exist with absolute liberty of speech or action? As a matter of fact the two things cannot keep company, as the troubles of the Church in the United Kingdom are showing. For the last two years an English clergyman has been confined in an English prison simply for the assertion of his liberty to say and to do what he thought best for his denomination and for his flock. The Rev. Mr. GREEN, of Miles Platting, suffered in the last instance for contumacy, but in the first offence he came into conflict with Lord PENZANCE, but in that of the second he came into conflict with the Bishop of Manchester. The incumbent wanted to say and to do certain things which his Bishop did not like. That was the beginning of his troubles. It is the duty of an incumbent to obey his Bishop, Mr. GREEN professed his liberty of speech, and the consequence was first the imprisonment of the recalcitrant clergyman, and then his deprivation. The fate of the clergyman of Miles Platting may or may not be the question, but the fate of the unhappy clergyman shows clearly enough what may happen to a man who asserts his liberty in perhaps the broadest denomination in Christendom. If the example of the Rev. Mr. GREEN were followed in New South Wales or Victoria the consequences would not be exactly the same. Happily there is no Public Worship Regulation Act in Australia, for which reason men who defy their Bishops are not sent to prison. But if they are sent to "Covenanter" without very much hesitation or mercy. We question whether the Bishop of Melbourne would care to be responsible for all the legitimate consequences of his bold and courageous address at the opening of the Congress. But the address was a happy one, and we have no doubt a welcome one to all who were present. In matters theological the Bishop of Melbourne has himself indulged in great liberty of prophesying, and from the address alluded to we may conclude that he is willing to accord to others the liberty he claims for himself. Concessions of this kind are as timely as they are magnanimous. The liberty of the Church will be exercised all the more cautiously for the fact that it exists by the sanction and under the generous superintendence of the Bishop. However indulgent in liberty has its drawbacks as well as its advantages. The freest speakers are not always the wisest ones. But this is an age in which men hold freedom of speech to be their birthright, and if they do not get this freedom by episcopal sanction they will claim it without that sanction.

In considering the decision of the Marine Board in the case of Captain CLARE it will be difficult to discover any feeling but regret. There is no occasion to cavil at the finding of the Board. They had facts before them to which they gave their impartial consideration, and it seemed to them that those facts gave evidence of carelessness on the part of the captain, not of drunken recklessness or wilful misconduct, but simply of a lack of that constant care and watchful precaution which should be observed on board every ship within any reasonable distance of the coast. The captain pleads guilty to a mistake in his reckoning. He estimated his position as twenty-five miles off the coast when in reality he was right on it. The night was foggy and dark, but he had cut out a look-out for lowering anchors, and signals and blue lights prepared for an emergency in the chief officer's cabin, he only neglected to leave the lead. Had that simple precaution been taken it would probably have saved the ship; it would, at least, have given such information as to lead to the position of a mistaken position, and have led to prompt measures being taken to hold on till the fog cleared, or daylight broke, in deep and safe water. But Captain CLARE had made many voyages, and felt himself perfectly safe. He had missed the customary afternoon sight of the sun, but he had not taken the time to look at the former reckoning, and was misled. Strange that under such circumstances he did not endeavour to assure himself of his position by ascertaining the depth of water, and, perhaps, that he should suffer so severe a punishment for the neglect of that one simple duty. But yet any punishment to be effective or exemplary in such a case must be severe. There is no superior officer on board the ship to see that the captain keeps faithful watch and ward; he must be a law unto himself. Long and happy experience need not render him incautious or teach him to neglect those trivial and tiresome measures which may be simply waste labour in five hundred cases, but on one exceptional day may save the ship with the lives of all her passengers and crew. The single lapse of watchfulness is the offence for which Captain CLARE is punished, and it cannot be denied that the penalty is, and should be, rather of an exemplary than a punitive character. The single offence did not demand that an old commander's successful and honourable career should be brought to a disgraceful close, but for the safety of all those who travel on the sea, and for the instruction and warning of those who command on the sea, it was held necessary and expedient that he should suffer. The public judgment will be with the Marine Board in the course taken; but a large measure of public sympathy will naturally flow towards the temporarily disgraced captain.

Stipendiary magistrates must form a very low estimate of human veracity, they are so constantly brought front to front with wilful and perjured liars. Not with men who tamper with truth from force of habit, who lie because it is easy to lie, and possibly diverting, but with men in the witness-box sworn to speak the truth, knowing that their words must be factors in the case under consideration, and that unless they deal with facts absolutely and unreservedly they may render the dispensation of justice impossible. On Tuesday last the Licensing Bench was perplexed with a case in which it was evident that one side or the other had committed wilful perjury, for the statement of witnesses differed on all points as to what occurred upon the same hour of the same day upon the premises of a publican named FRANK MCCARTHY. The statement of the police was held to be true, and a penalty inflicted accordingly; but still the grave offence of false swearing by witnesses committed should be properly punished. It is very difficult to suggest a remedy for this evil. Under the present system, men entering the witness-box should feel themselves constrained to speak the truth by every obligation of citizenship, and by the principle of their belief in God and dread of criminal prosecution. Yet, say the magistrates, perjury goes on and increases. "False swearing in these cases," says Mr. DILLON, "is becoming scandalously common," and in that statement there is little doubt he had the acquiescence of his brother magistrates. But can the magistrates be permitted to end with such a confession? Are no steps to be taken to suppress such a growing evil? It is a difficult evil to tackle successfully, because it is so frequently impossible to fix the guilt upon the proper person. Two voices arise in counter accusation and there is seldom any extrinsic evidence to bring down the balance on either side. Dread of punishment will probably be the only effectual cure; knowledge that upon conviction the magistrate can make the

punishment prompt and severe. At present the effect is lost through too long delay. Contrital follows prolix, and the guilty elude before the final issue is tried, so that only a dread of a remote possibility deters the man who is not bound by the sacred nature of the oath from false swearing. In connection with the most recent case it cannot be denied that there is more perjury in connection with the prosecutions under the licensing law than with any other, and this justifies the question, is the primary administration of that law as satisfactory as might be desired?

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Two rumoured Legistim rising in the Paris Bourse. The effect of causing a panic on the Paris Bourse. The rumour between France and the chief Maocoo, for thecession to the former of an extensive piece of territory on the Congo River, has been ratified. The French Government has also annexed Mozab, in South Algeria.

The murder of the Jovo family—which comprised a father and mother, a grandmother, and several children—has been justly regarded as one of the foulest crimes ever perpetrated in Ireland. Ten men were apprehended for the outrage. One turned Queen's evidence. They were tried one by one, and two of them, as we learnt by cablegrams, were found guilty, and sentenced to death. One of our cablegrams of this morning is to the effect that the other prisoners have confessed their guilt, and have been sentenced to death. The prisoners made an earnest appeal for that mercy which they denied their unfortunate victims.

The Agent-General for New Zealand has read a paper before the Royal Colonial Institute, on the Australian Colonies, in which he endeavoured to induce the Governor of Eastern Roumelia to abdicate with the view to the incorporation of that principality with Bulgaria. A disastrous fire occurred at a factory at Providence, N.S.W., when eight persons, and three horses, were killed, and many others were injured. The man to whom blame was bestowed in recognition of their services in Egypt received those awards at the hands of Her Majesty on Tuesday. The London-colonial wool sales commenced on Tuesday. Prices were rather weaker than last sale.

In another column will be found a review of the proceedings of the tenth Parliament of New Zealand, which was dissolved about now today. It has been a Parliament of three sessions, the first lasting from December 15, 1880, to April 6, 1881. The second session ran from July 5, 1881, to the 20th December of that year; and the third session lasted from August 22 of this year until the 21st of the present month, when it was prorogued for a few days.

In reply to recommendations made by Mr. Henry Halloran, G.M.G., on the subject of the registration of hallorians in this colony, the Department of Justice has intimated to that gentleman that it is the intention of the Attorney-General to introduce a bill to provide for the provisional registration of hallorians. The communication is in dated.

The iron bridge over the river, which is one of the finest of the kind in the colony, was opened for public traffic yesterday. The Hon. John Mackay, Minister for Works, performed the opening ceremony, and Sir Henry Parkes, Colonial Secretary; Sir John Robertson, Minister for Lands; the Hon. F. B. Suter, Minister for Public Instruction; the Hon. W. J. Fisher, Minister, and water, and other members of the Assembly, were present. The event, which was marked with demonstrations of a joyful character, as the bridge completes communication between a large and fertile locality with the metropolis, was witnessed by several hundreds of persons belonging to the adjacent districts, and many of the children, who had arrayed themselves in holiday attire. After its commencement the Ministers and about 140 other gentlemen attended a banquet in the large hall at the Gladville Asylum. At this the chair was occupied by Mr. J. S. Farnell, M.L.A., and several speeches having a political flavour about them were delivered, and will be found in another column.

At a special meeting of the members of the Australian Mutual Provident Society yesterday a new scheme for the election of directors was adopted, and it was also resolved that in future the division of business should be annual instead of quinquennial. The meeting was held at the Masonic Hall, as the directors had just left the hall at the society's office to the Government for £200 a year.

The stagnation of Russian commerce is the principal theme in the letter of our St. Petersburg correspondent, who bewails the apathy of the Moscow merchants in the matter of creating a commercial fleet. The attempts of the Government to economise the public expenditure here, it seems, proved abortive, and led rather to increased expenditure, as the war time, and the slacking of business on persons who have claims on the State. The higher education of women is not regarded with favour by the other sex, and some interesting illustrations of this feeling are given by our correspondent, whose letter will be found in another part of to-day's Herald.

The missionary large John Williams returned to port yesterday on a cruise in the South Sea Islands, extending over five months. Beyond the record of the usual routine work, the log of the John Williams contains only one item of general interest, and that is the announcement of the death of the wife of the Rev. Mr. Newell, one of the missionaries. In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the trespass action of Mr. Donald v. Warren and the cross action next on the list were heard by Mr. Justice Gurney, as sitting for compensation for land near Parramatta resumed by the Government. The jury went to have a view. The trial of Stephen v. Doyle was resumed and concluded; the jury found for the defendant. His Honor the Primary Judge did not clear the paper of ecclesiastical motions till 5 o'clock, when the will of the late John and Anne v. Ashburn and wife, which had occupied the whole of the previous day was again called on. The suit, which arose out of the estate of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Bell, of Pterofield, near Denham, was instituted by the executors against Joseph Ashburn and his wife, of Merrurundi, Mrs. Ashburn having been the widow of the testator's eldest son. The deceased lady made a will in 1879, which was not forthcoming. This was the will propounded. The defence was that the deceased must have destroyed the deed, and consequently there was an intestacy. At his Honor's instance counsel held a conference, and it was agreed that probate of the will of 1879 should no longer be opposed. His Honor ordered the costs of both parties to be paid out of the estate, those of the executors to be as between attorney and client. His Honor having to attend a meeting of the Executive Council, at which the sentence passed by him upon a prisoner during the late Western circuit will have to be read, there will be no sitting of the Equity Court today.

With reference to the engagements of the Australian Eleven, we are informed that they are not free to take their own course. All the arrangements for the Bligh team are made by the Melbourne Cricket Club, who have taken the whole responsibility of the speculation, and who naturally wish to reimburse themselves for the expenses incurred by them, as it is in their view, and who plan with that end in view. In order to promote the visit of the Bligh team, which was at one time doubtful, and even abandoned, the Australian Eleven when in England agreed to do nothing which should conflict with the Melbourne Cricket Club's arrangements. So far, therefore, from simply seeking to make the most money possible, we are assured that they gave up profitable metropolitan and country matches in order to promote the success of the Melbourne adventure. The engagement to play a match in Adelaide is of long standing, and was made before the team went to England. The Bligh team is not at present playing either Victoria or New South Wales on the merits, but only each colony share of its best men. Before its return to England, however, and after the disbanding of the Australian Eleven, each colony will be played with its full strength.

A public meeting of residents and landowners in

Granville was held last night for the purpose of taking steps to represent to Government the desirableness of securing a portion of land in Granville as a park for that district. Four sites were determined upon as the best suited for the purpose, and a committee was appointed to submit these sites to the Government, from which to select one as a park. A report appears elsewhere.

On Saturday afternoon last the annual flower service, in connection with the New South Wales Congregational Sunday-school Union, was held in the Pitt-street Congregational Church, being a repetition of the service held on October 28, when, on account of the heavy rain, many of the children attending the service, and the schools were prevented from attending. The church was well filled in every part, there being upwards of 2000 children and visitors present. The service was presided over by Rev. J. F. Cullen, and an address, suitable to the occasion, was delivered by Rev. A. G. Fry. Two or three times during the service the children were requested to exhibit the flowers by holding them up and singing them about. The church was filled with every part, there being upwards of 2000 children and visitors present. The service was presided over by Rev. J. F. Cullen, and an address, suitable to the occasion, was delivered by Rev. A. G. Fry. 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Stephenson, who is now visiting the colony, and who has had large experience in the cases of neglected children. A deputation will also be received from the League recently formed for the object of having the Bible introduced into State schools.

Steps are to be taken to have Warrumbungle proclaimed a town, and a demonstration in honour of the event, to which the Ministry will be invited, is to be held.

The dead body of a swagman has been found near Stawell, guarded by a dog. A Bible was found in the man's pocket, with the name of Charles Day, of Kent, written in it.

A return has been presented to Parliament, on the motion of Mr. Tucker, showing the appointments and promotions made in the public service since 1891. The return is voluminous, the documents comprising 79 pages, 51 of which are devoted to the Railway Department, with every chance in the service.

The great bulk of the promotions appear to be consequent on the death, superannuation, or retirement of officers, or an increase in the salary made by the regulations, and amongst the new appointments are those of nearly 3000 day labourers temporarily employed at various times in the Railway Department.

At the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day, the Rev. Mr. McDonald's resolution approving of the proposed declaration of the confession of faith, was carried after a very spirited and prolonged discussion. The assembly was divided 10 to 10 on the question of its adoption.

The inquiry by the Pilot Board into the sinking of the ship *George Thompson* was concluded to-day. The board found the pilot guilty of an error of judgment in attempting to take the ship into the Heads in the dark, and that the vessel was not seaworthy.

Mr. L. A. Murray, geological surveyor, has reported to the Government relative to the Strzelecki and Murrumbidgee rivers, that the Strzelecki is a river of considerable importance, and that the Murrumbidgee is a river of great importance.

Arrangements have been made by members of the Assembly to visit H.M.S. Nelson, on Monday.

Particulars have been received at Toowoomba of a dreadful criminal assault, at Warra, on a female Christian girl, named Beatrice Turner, 12 years of age. The offence was committed in a most savage manner. The girl was nearly killed, her clothes being literally stained in blood.

At a public meeting at Herbarion, on Monday night, it was resolved to present Sir Thomas Mitchell with an address, and to welcome him by a public banquet. The Premier is expected to arrive to-morrow afternoon.

Half of the Phoenix Claimant Herbarion was sold yesterday to the Herbarion Tea Company for £1400. The suspension of the firm of E. W. Brady, stockbroker, at Ipswich, is announced, with effect from 1892. The assets are valued at about £2000.

The weather is showery, and there is every prospect of a continuance of rain.

His Excellency the Governor, having received a telegram from the Secretary of State, offering him the Governorship of New Zealand in succession to Sir Arthur Gordon, Sir William Jervois has declined the appointment.

The Commissioner of Lands has decided to withdraw all land in the hundred of Robertson recently advertised for lease until he makes a personal inspection, when he will report to the Government.

The results of the season's operations generally will show very satisfactory returns.

Several men, charged with riotous conduct on the excursion steamer *Nixie* on November 7, pleaded guilty to-day at Rockhampton, and were fined £5 each.

The rowing club contest next month promises to be a very successful affair. Numbers of members are practicing daily with the club's boats.

Light showers have been falling to-day.

It is still raining heavily.

All the navigators on the coast, except a few, have been ordered to leave the coast, and to return to their homes, as the weather is so bad.

We are getting to much rain now. It is pouring, with every appearance of continuing.

McGinn, convicted at the last Assizes of the murder of Smith at Rockhampton, 15 months ago, was executed in the gall this morning at 9 o'clock.

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After some weeks of excessive heat the weather has become much cooler, and yesterday, making a total of 25 degrees since the 15th instant. The weather has been very pleasant, and the crops are doing well.

On Monday we had a severe thunderstorm, accompanied by rain. In the evening a brilliant aurora was visible. High winds prevailed yesterday. Rain continued in the evening and continued all night, 12 points being registered.

Heavy rain fell last night, two inches and 150 points being registered.

Mr. Boulton, a well-known vinegrower, of Cessnock, was found dead yesterday afternoon on the Cessnock road. Death is supposed to have been caused through heart disease.

Yesterday was a very dry day. A strong northerly wind set in, bringing up heavy masses of clouds. It commenced to rain at 6 o'clock and poured for six hours. One and three-quarter inch fell. Rain is still falling.

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SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE VICTORIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY.
The Victorian Rifle Association matches were continued to-day. The weather was again unfavourable, being showery, equally, and puzzling to the marksmen. Two matches were fired, in neither of which were victors from the other colonies entitled to compete.

The first was the Queen's Prize, cup value £100, presented by the Government, and for money prizes. The reason this contest was restricted to Victorian competitors was not explained. The first match was included in the programme of last year for the first time, and it was understood that it was to be open to all comers, the idea being to make the association's meetings an attraction to other than local marksmen. There were 105 competitors, the ranges being 500, 600, and 800 yards, seven rounds at each. The winner was Lieutenant O'Donnell, a young member of the Emerald Rifle Club, with a total of 88 points. Sergeant Doherty, with 86 points, being second; Gunner Green, with 84 points, being third; and Corporal Murray, 81 points, 6th. For the Sargent Cup, 1000 yards, 10 rounds, there were 177 competitors. This match was open only to members of local forces, and was won by Mr. James Hill, with 23 points, being first, and only marksman fired today. The results of the judging of the Sargent Cup, first place yesterday, were announced to-day. The firing in this match was very bad. The competitors knew nothing of the position targets until they marched upon the shooting ground, which was very deceptive, owing to the nature of the country, and the highest score, Corporal Lamster, made only 10 out of a possible 25. To-morrow the All-Comers Match will take place.

The English Eleven in Victoria.
(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY.
The Hon. Mr. Elliott's team to-day commenced a two days match against 22 of Sandhurst. Nearly two inches of rain having fallen in the district yesterday, the wicket was thoroughly soaked. About 300 spectators witnessed the match. The twenty-two went first. Their wicket was broken up by the English Eleven, who made 21 runs, and G. N. Campbell with 25, were the only players who reached double figures. Stood back eight wickets for 25 runs. Dates three for 20, Barnes two for 8, Studd six for 19. The English Eleven, in their first innings scored as follows:—Barlow, 11; Reid, 23; G. D. Studd, 11; Bates, 0; C. T. Studd, 11; Steel, 0; Barnes, 20; and the rest of the team were out for 20 runs. The English Eleven, in their second innings, scored as follows:—Barlow, 11; Reid, 23; G. D. Studd, 11; Bates, 0; C. T. Studd, 11; Steel, 0; Barnes, 20; and the rest of the team were out for 20 runs.

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ground on the 11th instant, the result being a draw. John Collins in favour of the Boys, whose score was 123. John Collins in favour of the Boys, whose score was 123. John Collins in favour of the Boys, whose score was 123.

A match took place at Corry's grounds, Botany, on Saturday last, between the Botany and the St. Peters and St. Pauls, the former winning by 14 runs.

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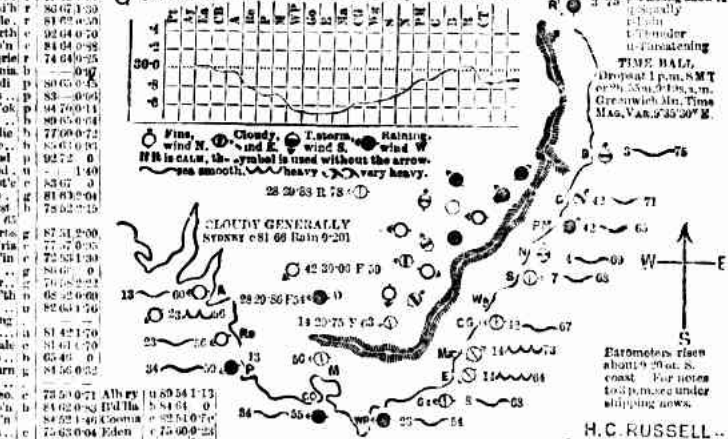
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WEATHER MAP.

COMPILED FROM TELEGRAMS FOR A.P.S. NOV. 23. 1892. With Notes to the Reader.



It is understood that the proclamation of the dissolution of Parliament will be issued immediately after the meeting of the Executive Council to-day. It is also probable that the new Parliament will be opened on Monday next.

The new of the imminent dissolution caused a great sensation. Mr. G. A. Lloyd has indicated in the local journals his intention of standing again for Newcastle.

The Hon. Mr. Watson will address the electors at Young on Monday next, and the other members of the Ministry will meet his constituents at Morpeth at the same time.

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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1892.

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PROPERTY REGISTER.

Our NEW REGULAR LIST OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE (15th issue) is complete, and ready for distribution.
Copies can be had (gratis) on application personally or through the post.
HARDIE AND GORMAN,
Property valuers,
135, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WOOLLAHRA PROPERTY.—SHOP AND TWO DWELLINGS, corner of OCEAN and FOURTH STREETS, built of brick, and burning in £104 yearly low ground rent, £10. For auction SAT., WEDNESDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER.

HARDIE AND GORMAN, Auctioneers.

SURRY HILLS.—Crown-street, Devonshire-street, and

WAVEBLEY.—A comfortable BRICK COTTAGE RESIDENCE, in Crescent-street, near COUNTESS CHAMBERS. Lend 45 x 120, Torrens' Act; £650 cash, or terms.

lay laid on. Time is handy.

HARBIE and GORMAN, 133, Pitt-st.

WAVERLEY.—TWO BRICK HOUSES, South
Kensington, near next to Flanklin's habers shop, each 4 rooms,
kitchen, 11-12 ft. high, 12 ft. wide, 18 ft. deep, 58 years, gravel
drain, 12 ft. deep, 12 ft. wide, 12 ft. high, 12 ft. deep, 12 ft. wide,
612; 12 ft. deep, 12 ft. wide, 12 ft. high, 12 ft. deep, 12 ft. wide,
monthly.

HARBIE and GORMAN, 133, Pitt-st.

BUND.—Homer's Estate.—3 ALLOTMENTS, corner
of Birrell and Smeeth streets, each 2 1/2 A. 12. Also Lots 6
and 8, Tennant-street, 1/2 A. 12. Terms, 1/2 A. 12.

HARBIE and GORMAN, 133, Pitt-st.

REDFERN.—PARNELL-TERRACE, 2 Shops and
4 houses, brick built, and in populous locality; remainder
1/2 A. 12. Terms, 1/2 A. 12.

HARBIE and GORMAN, 133, Pitt-st.

GOLDEN GROVE, ROSE-STREET.—LOTS 28, 29
and 30, section 33, 1/2 A. 12. 1/2 A. 12. Terms, 1/2 A. 12.

HARBIE and GORMAN, 133, Pitt-st.

ENKMOKE-ROAD.—Imperial Building Site, close to
the New Town Railway Bridge, direct 4 miles from
SLENDER SHOP (see above).

HARBIE and GORMAN, 133, Pitt-st.

WARREN GROVE, Marickville, opposite the
Plans and particulars at the Rooms.

RANDWICK.—A choice Block of 124, best position in the Verostrad, HIFK 10, 201 sq. opposite St. Joseph's Church, and convenient to the train.

HARBE and GORMAN, 124, Pitt-st.

WALTON'S - TERRACE, BAGLAN - STREET
WATERLOO.—Five good Homes, each 4 rooms, 1 bathroom, bath-room, dressing room, kitchen, 22 sq. ft. of ground, net £20 yearly, rentals £103 per annum; price £100, bargain.

HARBE and GORMAN, 124, Pitt-st.

ST. JUDE'S ESTATE, RANDWICK.—A few plots of Building Sites for private sale in the Verostrad.

HARBE and GORMAN, 124, Pitt-st.

PAK VIEW HOUSE, College-st., near the New Park, Campden-down, brick on stone, hall, 4 rooms, e. water laid on; Turners' title; £140, £180 each, balance can remain on mortgage.

SOUTH-STREET, KUSCHTER BAY.—**S**IXTH-
FLOOR, brick on stone, each 1 room and bathroom, kitchen, 8
years; ground rent \$5; rentals \$139 mo.; price, \$765.
HARDIE AND GORMAN, 133, Pitt-street.

THORNTON-STREET, PADDINGTON.—1 comfortable
BATHROOM, brick on stone, 1 room and bathroom, kitchen, 8
years; front and back balcony; leasehold, rentals \$114 yearly; price
\$150.

HARDIE AND GORMAN, 133, Pitt-street.

BALMAIN.—A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE
in Church-street, brick on stone, half 3 rooms, kitchen,
washhouse, good water supply, &c.; freehold, price £125, cash
or easy terms.

HARDIE AND GORMAN, 133, Pitt-street.

GLOBE-STREET, near Circular Quay, just off George
street, capital block, 38 x 160, £11 per foot.

HARDIE AND GORMAN, 133, Pitt-street.

A SHFIELD.—A very desirable suburban HOME, with nice accommodation and pretty garden, five or six miles from the station.
HARDIE AND GORMAN, 183, Pitt-street.

WAVERLEY-ROAD.—MOHLERIG GLEN, No. 10, Waverley-road, a detached dwelling-house, brick or stone, slate roof, 6 rooms, kitchen, balcony, verandah, bathroom, pantry, servant's-room &c., best local and Welsh slates, land 3 acres 27½; leasehold 10 years unexpired. £1075.
HARDIE AND GORMAN, 183, Pitt-street.

SURRY HILLS.—A well-built TERRACE, consisting of 12 houses, each with 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, Dressing Room, Bath, Kitchen, Hall, Parlor, Billiard Room, and

HARDIE AND GORMAN, 135, Pitt-street.

STOKES'S PADDOCK, PETERHAM.—Lot 20, containing building block, 40 feet to West-street by a depth of 111 feet fronting West-street; convenient position for business or residential purposes; convenient to station; Torrens title, 135, Pitt-street.

BALMAIN.—Two COTTAGES and 1 SHOP, fronting Darling-street; rentals, £3 each weekly; land 127 feet frontage; a capital position—beside the school of Arts, and overlooking the water; Torrens title, 219d.

LEITCH HADDY, corner of Hill and Maclean streets, opposite the corner block, (14 x 26), lately laid out in flower garden, orchard, &c., on which erected Hermann Lodgegarden, 135, Pitt-street.

SUMMER HILL—Well-built brick villa, short-stay off Denison-road, 3 rooms, hall, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 closets, 2 terraces, washhouse, etc., cedar fitted; land 100 by 110; Torrens' title \$220.

HARDIE AND GORMAN, 113, Pitt-st.

BONDI—VILLA SITES, near tram route, equal to George's site, at one fourth the price. **Hardie and Gorman.**

GEORGE'S RIVER—Capital block of LAND, 30 acres, with river frontage; £ 6000. **Hardie and Gorman.**

BERWICK HEIGHTS, 2 minutes' from Station—T. L. E. T. Furnished, DEBRA DOONE, a first-class residence containing ample accommodation for a family, and well arranged for the reception of guests. **Hardie and Gorman.**

ALBUERN Railway Station.—Allotments for Sale; per month; no interest. Plans at Hordle and Gorman's.

BARNSLEY—A bargain.—In consequence of owner leaving the district, Weatherall Cottage, No. 10, Westgate, near mine, is to be sold. Office, containing a parlour, dining hall, drawing, and sitting-rooms, four bedrooms, servant's room, verandah room, kitchen, larder, laundry, and dairy (all three fitted up with shelves, safes, &c.); bathroom, w.c.; room fitted up with a bath, and a dressing room; a large garden, paved, stable verandah back and front, flower and vegetable garden, fruit trees in full bearing, lawns, children's swing, cemented path leading to bath, lawn, and tennis ground, and a large detached bathroom, hot and cold water, and Ringer. Also, house in case of

DUNN and **MCKEOWN**, 70, Elizabeth street, have for
SALE—
WOOLLOOMOOLOO—1 weald; brick house, in good pos-
ition, almost tenanted; \$1500; rental, \$180.
MARRICKVILLE—Culdee corner block, opposite Coulam—clams
here, 50 feet to Illawarra road, depth 100 feet; much to be
excavated; 1000 sq. ft. of bay road; 250 sq. ft. of bay water.

ST. LEONARDS—Villa site fronting Rossland-street, 110 x 183 ft. per foot.

FALCONBRIDGE—Several first-class building blocks; 13 lots. **WATERLOO**—Detached villa, 2 rooms, kitchen, sitting room, balcony and verandah, 140 x 50 x 360; price, £1200.

WAVELEY—A pretty w. b. Cottage, 3 rooms, hall, etc., 640 ft. **HELBORNE**—42 w. b. 60 paces; price, £300.

WATFORD—A fine detached villa, 200 ft. **ST. LEONARDS**—A fine detached villa, 200 ft. **ST. LEONARDS**—A fine detached villa, 200 ft. **ST. LEONARDS**—A fine detached villa, 200 ft.

MARRICKVILLE—For Sale, Black, nearly 6 acres £1100; terms, one-third cash. **MORRIS AND CO.**

WOLLOOMOOLOO—For Sale, 2 Houses, rent 22s. 6d. 140 x 311, double frontages; £950. **MORRIS AND CO.**

URUSVILLE—For Sale, Black, 100 acres, very close to

FOR SALE, 2 VILLA SITES on Farranville Road, Clark's subdivision. For particulars, apply G. L. Carter, Esq., 1000 10th St., N. W.

ORIENTAL SOUTH HEAD-ROAD, Waverly.—Large brick building, used as a **FIBROCE STEEL**, 38 x 26 large shed at the rear, about 25 x 70, stable, etc.; land, 50 x 150 ground rent, \$10. For private sale. Burditt, 359, George-street.

TWO HOUSES, Macdonald-street, near the residence of Mr. J. G. Macdonald.

1 of Mr. Haldsworth, Glenmore-road, Farnham, a new property. £1400. Barnitt, 3/3, George-street.

LAND—Smith-street, Markievicz-land, 20, 25, 31, 31, 704 feet; lot 12, Farnley-street, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 83

SMITHFIELD—Capital Road and Drury, spacious Freemasonry, at Drury, Arcade.
MOORE SALE, 4 new HOUSES, 6 rooms each, well built and finished, on Drury, 100 ft. frontage.
CANTERBURY—For SALE, FAIRLY, 14 acre, nearly all cleared, good grass land, and well watered, upon which erected small Cottage and 4-stall Stable; price, only £200. E. Ramsey, land agent, Ayr.

J. SIMS has for SALE, a gentleman's beautiful Family Residence, at the corner of Selwyn and Albion streets, Fallowfield, close to Surry Hills and Moore Park, containing 9 rooms, hall, bathroom, kitchen, washhouse, pantry, laundry, and a large verandah, with a large fronted verandah, balcony, gas and water; one of the best properties in the city. Apply on the premises, or at 4, Selwyn-street, Moore Park.

WAVELEY.—FOR SALE, corner BLOCK, having 90 feet to Thomas-street and 116 feet to Baskerville-street, with a fine view of the city, and a large bargain, owner leaving for foreign travel. **ARNO.**

SUMMER HILL.—AT STATION, 120 feet frontage to rail. THOS. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., J. Wyndham-street, Ebury.

ULMERS.—VILLA LOTS; terms, £2 deposit, balance 10 years; no interest; deeds free. **STUBBS and CO.**

FOK SALE. No. 102 and 104, Bullington-st., close to the Victoria Station, 100 feet frontage to the Cottages and vacant Land. J. Crowe, Regent-street, Ebury.

BUY Land at Canterbury before the train reaches there, sale next SATURDAY.

PURCHASE YOUR FURNITURE at the Royal Exchange.—See advertisement, page 4.

GELATINE, Matin, Ivory, Plush, Velvet Fringed
Colonial Xmas Cards at Follery's Green, Richmond.

11

[illegible]

THE RAYMARKET AUCTION CO., Limited

ST. LEONARD,
18 MAGNIFICENT VILLA SITES,
having
FRONTAGES of about 50 FEET each by DEPTHS up to 120 ft
BATT, BODD, and PURVES have received instructions to sell by public auction
ON THE GRROUND.
NEXT SATURDAY, 23rd NOVEMBER,
at 2 p.m.,
THE CARMEN ESTATE, situate on the MOWBRAY
ROAD, close to Russell's Hotel, opposite the CHURCH

minutes of the PROPOSED STATION on the main line of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, in Pierce's corner to St. Leonard.

TITLE, TORRENS ACT.

TERMS: 25 per cent. of the balance at 6 p. n. and months for day of sale, with 6 per cent. interest; 10 per cent. cash if paid within one month from day of sale; or if paid within six months, no interest will be charged.

LITHOS. NOW READY.

Also,
NEREDAH and DERHAM STREETS, close to ABOVE

ESTATE,
Detached cottage of 4 rooms, kitchen, &c., built of brick
stone. Land in area about 1 A.M. 3 C.M.
TITL. TORRENS' ACT.
Also,
MOWBRAY ROAD, near COTTAGE Residence of 5 room
hall, pantry, verandah back and front, and outbuild-
ings, built of brick, with a large quantity of water, in
50 x 200. TITL. TORRENS' ACT.

THE OBERON ESTATE, RANDWICK
THE OBERON ESTATE, RANDWICK
THE OBERON ESTATE, RANDWICK

CONTINUATION SALE
CONTINUATION SALE
CONTINUATION SALE.

NEXT SATURDAY, on the GROUND
NEXT SATURDAY, on the GROUND
NEXT SATURDAY, on the GROUND,

FREE DEEDS	FREE DEEDS
FREE DEEDS	FREE DEEDS
FREE DEEDS.	FREE DEEDS.

Frontages to AYCOA-STREET
Frontages to RAINBOW-STREET
Frontages to OBERON-STREET
Frontages to HELENA-STREET
Frontages to TITANIA-STREET
Frontages to LION-STREET
Frontages to TIGER-STREET.

BATT, RODD, and PURVES have much pleasure
announcing that the above described instructions to hold
CONTINUATION SALE
of

THE OBERON ESTATE, RANDWICK.
NEXT SATURDAY, the 25th NOVEMBER,
ON THE GROUND.

THIS GRAND ESTATE occupies a **SPLENDID POSITION**, is **BOUNDING ON ALL SIDES BY RESERVES**, has large frontages to **AVOCA STREET**, close to **RANDWICK AVENUE**, commands a **LEVEL SITE**, and is **ONLY 100 YARDS** from the **ROBINSON, WAVELLY**, and has been subdivided by **MR. LUCAS SURVEYOR E. J. H. KNAPP** in an **extremely liberal manner** making **ALL ROAD 66 feet wide**.

giving EVERY ALLOTMENT a BACK ENTRANCE from a 20 foot LANE.

OVERSEAS, RANDWICK.

All in search of an Equine INVESTMENT should purchase allotment of this land.

NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

When the tramway now being constructed is open they'll be able to obtain

A HANDSOME PROFIT on their BARGAINS,

indeed it's not too much to say that they'll be able to make a handsome profit by them have

LEAST DOUBLED IN VALUE.

OREBON ESTATE, RANDWICK.
The BEST CHANCE to secure ELEVATED VILLA SITES
OREBON ESTATE, RANDWICK.
The BEST SPEC in which to put YOUR MONEY,
OREBON ESTATE, RANDWICK.
If you've never bought land before make a start
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
and purchase an allotment on this Estate.
YOU'LL NEVER REGRET IT.

OBERON ESTATE, RANDWICK.
PLANS now ready. FREE TRAM TICKETS for the 2.30 p.
train on day of sale
ARE NOW READY.
Solicitor to the Estate,
S. A. FULLFORD, Esq.,
Westworth-court, Elizabeth-street
REMEMBER.
OBERON ESTATE, RANDWICK,
NEXT SATURDAY, 24th NOVEMBER,

ON THE GROUND.
NEXT SATURDAY.
—
ORCHARDLEIGH.
—
GUILDFORD RAILWAY STATION.

THE GRANDEST SUBDIVISION
yet offered on the
SOUTHERN LINE,
both as regards
Position and

ORCHARDLEIGH, near Guildford Railway Station.
Orchardleigh will shortly have a Platform of its own.
ORCHARDLEIGH has one mile RAILWAY FRONTAGE.
Orchardleigh, with its Wide Roads.
ORCHARDLEIGH will be sold by Public Auction
by

MILLS, PILE, and GILCHRIST,
on the Ground,
NEXT SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20,
at 3 P.M.
LOOK
OUT FOR
ORCHARDLEIGH GREAT SALE,
by
MILLS, PILE, and GILCHRIST,
NEXT SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20.
West London.

most Liberal Terms.
No Surrender.
COME!

I WILL COME, for there are six reasons for so doing :-

1. Because it is within reasonable distance of Sydney, at costs only a nominal sum per day to go to and fro by train.
2. Because this portion of the County of Cumberland is a vanishing in value more rapidly than any other.

3. Because I wish to make provision for my old age, and my children when I am gone; consequently, select property which must double itself in value within two or three years.

4. Because by purchasing land at Orchardleigh I obtain the good things—good land, good position, good neighbours, good water, good schooling for my children, and good value for my money.

5. Because there is on the Estate a STORE, a POST OFFICE, a PUBLIC SCHOOL, and other evidence

6. Because it will require but a small effort to obtain a home of my own; 66 per day is 15c per month, 15c per month will pay for a \$12 allotment; 15c per day is 30c per month, and will pay for a \$24 allotment; further money is wanted, for the allotment or allotments are sold at a profit. So, **UNCHARGEABLE FOR EVER!**

NEVER FEAR! I WILL BE THERE.

SPECIAL FREE TRAIN
WILL BE

REDFERN STATION
at fifteen minutes past two (2.15), on
SATURDAY NEXT,
November 23, 1932.

PROCURE TICKETS
for
SPECIAL TRAIN
from
MILLS, FIFE, and GILCHRIST,
Auctioneers.

PLANS READY.
PLANS READY.
Do not Neglect
THIS OPPORTUNITY,
One of the Most Favourable Ever Offered.
GET PLAN. SEND FOR TICKETS.
RESIDENCE. INDUSTRY. SPECULATION.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.
 THREE TERRACES
 45 HOUSES,
 situated at DARLINGHURST, near St. Vincent's Hospital.
 Easy Terms. Easy Terms.
 CLEMENTS and MC CARTHY will sell by auction, on
 SATURDAY, December 2, 1882, on the Ground,
 Great Barroon-street, Clements-street, and Clements-street,
 near St. Vincent's Hospital.

23 per cent. CASH on the fall of the hammer, balance by promissory notes at 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, and 24 months, bearing 7 per cent. per annum interest; or cash, at the option of the purchaser.

Be in time to secure a suitable Dwelling.
The terms are remarkably easy.
Remember the Day of Sale,
SATURDAY, December 2, 1892,
at 2.30 p.m.,
ON THE GROUND.
For particulars apply to CLEMENTS and M'CARTHY, Esq.,
Aust. : or 141, Macleay-street, Sydney.

THE Suburban Milwaukee Railway LINE to SUTHERLAND, George's River. Secure a 99 years' lease, on Monday, 17th November, at the Rooms, at half-past 11. Lihos now ready.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

suburban station on the Illawarra line.
You can buy a large or small lot.
No money wanted, only the half-year's rent, which places you
on a level with the capitalist, who speculates with his money.
You can make a large profit without capital.

Buy a 53 years' lease, at the Rooms,
 MONDAY, 23rd November, at 11 o'clock.
 Lichen, now ready.
 RICHARDSON and WRENCH,
 10, N E X T A T U R D A Y .
 GOODELL'S ESTATE, NEWTOWN.
 13 ACRES in ALLOTMENTS, and 16 HOUSES.
 THE NEWTOWN STATION
 OF THE ILLAWARRA RAILWAY LINE
 is on this Property.
 Plans are ready. Trade tickets ready.
 HARDY and GORMAN, Auctioneers.
 GANNON'S FOREST
 (Kingborough).
 A GRAND SUBDIVISION BLOCK of 34 ACRES,
 More or Less.
 To be sold by auction, of six new Auction Mart, 124, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 24th November, at 11.30 o'clock.
 The above property, which is situated a short distance from the Forest and is well adapted for the purposes of Dr. Alison, Messrs, Haples, Lord, and others.
 Plans at auctioneers' Rooms. Title freshhold.
 PETERHAM.
 ANDREAS ESTATE, CLOSE to RAILWAY STATION.
 S. S. HUNTLEY has received instructions to sell by auction, of a new section Block, 124, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 24th November, at 11.30 o'clock.
 A grand block of building land as a block. Title freshhold.
 Plans, prepared by Mr. Surveyor Atkinson, now ready.
 GLADEVILLE.
 A SPLITTED BUILDING SITE,
 commanding fine views of
 PARANARA RIVER,
 with frontages to
 GEORGE-STREET, Lots 1 to 8,
 LINCOLN-STREET, Section 7, of a subdivided
 QUARRY-STREET, with a neat Cottage thereon.
 The whole will be offered first as a block; if not sold it will then be offered in separate lots.
 TITLE, FREEHOLD.
 S. S. HUNTLEY has been favoured with instructions to sell the above very valuable property at his New Auction Mart, 124, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 24th November, at 11.30 o'clock.
 WEST POINT, ILLAWARRA RAILWAY.
 WINCANTON COTTAGE AND GARDEN.
 LOT 1. A very pretty Cottage Residence of 5 rooms, storehouse, 40 kitchen, garden, land, having a frontage to Lady Robinson's Beach-road of 132 feet, by a side depth of 138 feet.
 Lots 2 and 3. Very choice Building Sites adjoining the above, having each a frontage to the Fore-road of 60 feet by a depth of 182 feet. These two choice freshhold are situated only half a mile from Cook's River, and quite close to proposed Auckland Railway platform, and adjacent the properties of Messrs. Eve and Brown.
 NOTE.—These allotments are planted with fruit trees, and recently fenced.
 ROCK VALE.
 LOT 4. A choice Block of Land, in area about 11 acres, with frontages to Cumberland, Rocky Point-road, and a Government road, situated between Ocean-view and Prospect Highway Stations, and of the extent of 60 feet by a depth of 475 feet, contiguous to the famous Ocean View Estate having a frontage of 475 feet to Cumberland-road, 34 feet to Rocky Point-road, and 40 feet to Government road.
 S. S. HUNTLEY has received instructions to sell the above property at his New Auction Mart, 124, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 24th November, at 11.30 sharp.
 Terms, very easy. Title, Three's.
 Plans at Rooms.
 ROCK VALE.
 at the Railway Station.
 A very desirable cleared Block of BUILDING LAND (grass paddock), situated on the north side of the railway line, close to the Railway Station, and adjoining "Baptist's Bush" approached from Liver-street, in area about 24 acres.
 S. S. HUNTLEY has been favoured with instructions to sell this valuable block of land, at his NEW AUCTION Mart, 124, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 24th November, at 11.30 o'clock.
 TITLE, FREEHOLD.
 ROCK VALE.
 GLANTHORN ESTATE.
 CANTERBURY-ROAD,
 South Peterham.
 CAPITAL INVESTMENT.
 11 three four substantially-built four-roomed brick Cottages, standing on land having a frontage to Canterbury-road of 92 feet 2 inches, and 100 feet to Government road.
 S. S. HUNTLEY will sell the above, at his New Auction Mart, 124, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 24th November, at 11.30.
 The cottages are all let to respectable tenants, returning a rental of £25 per annum.
 The property will first be offered as a whole; if not sold it will be offered separately.
 TITLE, TORRENS.
 Terms easy.
 "QUEENSGROVE." ASSEFIELD.
 S. S. HUNTLEY has received instructions to sell the above property at his New Auction Mart, 124, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 8, 1882, at 2 o'clock.
 POPULAR TERMS.—10 per cent. deposit, the balance by eight quarterly payments.
 Free Omnibuses to and from land prior to day of sale.
 Free Trains, Free Use of the land, and the day of sale.
 The Tramway to Ingleton from Ashfield Station will pass close to the Estate.
 S E L L W O O D E S T A T E .
 AUBURN,
 on the Railway, and near the Liberator.
 This very charming property now being liberally subdivided into 62 lots, and 20 new detached houses Education Park, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 16, at 2 o'clock, M.
 T. S. HUNTLEY, AUCTIONEER.
 FREE RAILWAY PASSES. FREE LUNCH.
 LARGE ALLOTMENTS.
 FREE AIR. GRAND VIEWS.
 FREE DEEDS TO LARGE BUYERS.
 VERY EASY TERMS.
 TITLE (Chinola's Estate) FREEHOLD.
 NORTH ANNANDALE ESTATE
 AUCTION SALE, on THE GROUND.
 SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 8, at 2 o'clock.
 20 Allotments, Nelson-street
 2 Allotments, Nelson-street
 6 Allotments, Young-street
 1 Lot, Annandale-street
 4 Lots, Taylor-street
 1 Lot, Main-street
 4 Lots, Well-street.
 Note.—The exceedingly LIBERAL TERMS—25 deposit upon each lot, the balance 21 per month, interest 6 per cent., or the whole of amount of purchase money can be paid off at any time with interest to date.
 The TRAMWAY will soon be running to the Estate.
 WATER and GAS laid on.
 The Auctioneers to draw particular attention to the fact that the North Annandale estates are being formed, kerbed, and cuttured.
 T. B. SMITH, CHAPMAN, and SMITH,
 Auctioneers and Valuers. 434, George-street.
 CHOICE FARM, 4 ACRES.
 containing 13 ACRES.
 WILLIAM GOSPER has received instructions from the Trustee in the Will of the late Thomas Hinkson, to sell by auction, at 2 o'clock, at the Giff's Palace Hotel, Windsor, 20 Allotments, in the North Annandale district of Mid-Gloucester, in the colony of New South Wales; bounded on the front by the River Hawkesbury, in the rear by a Government Road, and bounded on the east by G. Macdonald Pitt, on the north by land now or lately occupied by John McEwen, on the south by land now or lately occupied by Margaret Peathead.
 Also, on account of J. D. SMITH, Esq., immediately after the above, in Court-street, a window and now enclosed, adjoining Education Park, with buildings containing 8 rooms, with kitchen, pantry, and cellar, all of which are fitted with the best of brick, and stable and coachhouse constructed of wood, also a choice garden at rear.
 TITLE GOOD. TERMS AT SALE.
 Intending purchasers are invited to examine the particulars relative to the day of sale.
 For further particulars, apply to R. CALV, Esq., Windsor.
 N E X T S A T U R D A Y .
 GOODELL'S ESTATE, NEWTOWN.
 13 ACRES in ALLOTMENTS, and 16 HOUSES.
 THE NEWTOWN STATION
 OF THE ILLAWARRA RAILWAY LINE
 is on this Property.
 Plans are ready. Trade tickets ready.
 HARDY and GORMAN, Auctioneers.
 S O U T H E R N G E O R G E ' S R I V E R
 is a model suburb.
 The people will flock to it.
 Wide and street are shown, chiefly 14 and 2 chains.
 No other allotments allowed less than 10 acres.
 The pick of the land is reserved from that of G. Macdonald Pitt, on the north by land now or lately occupied by John McEwen, on the south by land now or lately occupied by Margaret Peathead.
 TUESDAY, 24th November, at 11.30 o'clock.
 DAY, now ready.
 RICHARDSON and WRENCH, 10, N E X T S A T U R D A Y .
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 13 ACRES in ALLOTMENTS, and 16 HOUSES.
 THE NEWTOWN ST

I, Furnished APART

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LETS, Peterborough, Healer, Victoria Street, Brimrose.
 LET, one HOUSE, 2nd Floor, 282, Broad-
 street, Huddersfield, T.A. 251, 252, 253, 254.
 LET, one or two small STABLE, 201, Magoo-
 street N.
 LET, 6-roomed HOUSE, rent 14s. 6d., Corben-street,
 near H.A. A. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 8

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part. Apply Robert Meininger, 151, South Street.

LET, in Lakewood-street, old house freed-
eddings, HOUSEHOLD, furniture, clothing, and
and laid out. Apply, per month, Monday paying late
and Sunday.

DAVIDVILLE, a newly-erected Family RES-
IDENTIAL, situated on one of the choicest sites of Randolph,
rooms, kitchen, and out-buildings, and
grounds, and a large lot, laid out; upwards of
laid, quite near the farm. Apply to J. P. McTear, in J. P.
office, Baltimore-road, or to W. P. Woodcock, old school-

COLLIERIA.—Prestily furnished & roomed house
near town, on O. P. Mason's former agency.

WANTED to Rent. A large stable, with large stalls, Eliza-
beth-street. Apply to Mrs. S. Hoey, 21
residence, off Parmenter-street.

AVENUE.—TO LET, Fairview, Valley-side
of the CITY, a new and good house, with
land, laundry, pastry, servants' rooms, large
stables, stove, gas, &c. Apply to
W. H. KIL-STRICK, at O. P. Mason's

W. H. KIL-STRICK, at O. P. Mason's
years, the best of the best, and the best of the best
VALLEY-side, they comprise four acres, and a

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Printed and published by JOHN FAIRBANK and Sons, at the office of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Market Streets, New South Wales, November 21, 1874.